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SOCIALIST WORLD URGES RETURN TO ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

AU221427 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jul 80 p 3

[Ferenc Varnai article: "Back to the Negotiating Table!"]

[Text] Those who recall the fifties and sixties will probably remember that, in those years, in no way could we rid ourselves of the nightmare of the atom bomb's mushroom cloud. The Korean War, the exacerbations, time and again, of the West Berlin crisis, the U-2 provocation, the breathtaking days of the Caribbean crisis, the Israeli aggression and the Americans' brutal Vietnam War followed each other almost in sequence and did not allow mankind, which aspires to creative, constructive work--life without fear and in peace--to breathe with relief.

The Consequences of the Military Equilibrium

Then came the seventies, the years of the--for some, willy-nilly--acknowledgement of the military equilibrium that had by then developed and of the drawing of consequences arising from it, of Soviet-U.S. negotiations and the quest for paths leading to mutual settlement of critical situations. In the fifties, the United States was beyond the range of Soviet nculear weapons. U.S. nuclear superiority was still considerable at the end of the sixties. However, that advantage had ceased by the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies. The Soviet Union and the United States have become militarily equal. For a while, the forces able to draw rational conclusions from this had become influential in the U.S. ruling class. In 2-3 years, the Soviet Union and the United States concluded more important agreements with each other than at any other time during the history of their relations.

Saber-rattling, threats and the application of embargos and boycotts seemed to have become impossible [lehetetlen] in international relations. All this tended to work toward a political settlement of crises and diminished the chances of local wars spreading beyond the boundaries of the given area. The greatest advance was made in the Old World, where a conflict would have involved the greatest dangers. At a common negotiating table, leaders of the European countries and the United States and Canada worked out collective agreements needed in the interests of peace, security and cooperation. Helsinki signified the ascendancy of sober reason and a very long-awaited international detente.

The Zealots of Superior Strength

However, it became evident immediately after Helsinki that there were still very influential factors, both economically and militarily, for which the arms race is not only an inexhaustible source of the best business and profit, but also the cardinal instrument for the accomplishment of their aspiration to dominate the world and anti-popular objectives. These forces, which at the time did not want to reconcile themselves to the birth of the first socialist power in the world and which did not want to take cognizance of the world socialist system's development following World War II, do not want to accept detente either.

Of course, these forces have always existed in the capitalist world. Then, the day after Helsinki, the "counteraction" began, the questioning and then setting aside of the agreements under the pretext of finding fault with implementation. In the United States, the influence of the war industry complexes, of the political and business circles that cannot perceive of a world without U.S. leadership and are not deterred from using any means to assure their interests, became determinant once more. These circles veered toward restoration of a superiority of strength. Gerald Ford, the former U.S. President, wanted to have the term detente erased from the political vocabulary. [paragraph continues]

Then, under Carter, a radical increase of military expenditures began. The ratification of SALT II was endlessly postponed and then prevented and, ultimately--to upset the strategic equilibrium--a decision was forced through to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. The most ignoble slogans of anti-Soviet incitement were retrieved from the storehouse of the fifties, a trade embargo and grain export ban were introduced and, indeed, a boycott was imposed on the Moscow Olympic games.

That on Which There Cannot Be Any Bargaining

However, just as it was not possible to strangle the first young socialist state at the time and prevent the development of the world socialist system, it will be equally impossible to force the community of socialist countries into a militarily subordinate position. The creation of the equilibrium of strength is a fruit of self-sacrificing efforts by the socialist countries--primarily the Soviet Union--which serves not only the security and tranquil creative work of the socialist countries, but also the good of mankind as a whole. This, above all, prevents the outbreak of a new world war; only this can ensure the maintenance of world peace. As it has been made clear by--among other things--the latest pronouncement of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, there is not, cannot be and will not be any bargaining about maintaining the equilibrium of strength. We will not yield to attempts to upset the military equilibrium and will firmly defend the positions achieved by peace and detente.

Still, that does not mean that the world socialist system and its main force the Soviet Union would reply in the language of a policy of strength to the U.S. saber-rattling: We speak the language of peace. We firmly oppose threats and adventurous acts that threaten the peoples. At the same time we are prepared to engage in negotiations that serve the prevention of the arms race that threatens the well-being and security of mankind and to make rational compromises--on the basis of equilibrium of strength, or more precisely, on the basis of equilibrium of military strength developed on a level that is lower than the present one, and equilibrium that mutually considers each other's security.

The Veracity of Socialist Foreign Policy

Leonid Brezhnev suggested disarmament proposals when he last met with such realistic-minded leaders of the capitalist world as Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt. Increasingly the United States is being compelled to face up to the fact that not even its allies are inclined unhesitatingly to follow its policy of dancing on the brink of a precipice. The reason is simply that they soberly take into account the irredeemable consequences of a possible clash for everyone, and particularly for Europe. The proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev on discussing the deployment of medium-range missiles and forward-based U.S. nuclear forces simultaneously is appraised as a reasonable basis for negotiations by broad circles of Western public opinion as well. In increasing numbers, Western middle-class politicians are beginning to have enough of falling into line with a zig-zag policy that they themselves cannot follow in accordance with (sometimes only momentary, election-oriented) U.S. interests.

Socialist foreign policy acts in realization of its force and veracity when it does not yield to blackmail and aggression and firmly defends the achievements of progress in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Angola, Ethiopia, Cuba and Vietnam, everywhere where imperialism wants to undermine them.

However, our solidarity with the progressive regimes does not mean that there must be war between the two world systems. If the imperialists did not intervene in the objective processes that inevitably manifest themselves in the "Third World," then the socialist countries would not be obliged to help stave off the exporting of counterrevolution. [paragraph continues]

It is time for Washington's present masters to comprehend what President John F. Kennedy acknowledged at the beginning of the sixties: Not the communists, not the socialist countries and not the Soviet Union make the peoples of the developing world dissatisfied, but their fate, economic opperssion, the wretched living conditions of the working masses and shifting the capitalist world's crises onto their shoulders turn them onto the path of justified dissatisfaction and revolution. The world situation would become a great deal easier if that were realized in Washington, and more sober-minded appraisal of the true alignment of forces would make more easily and rapidly attainable what is unavoidable: a return to the negotiating table.

PRAGUE COMMENTARY EXPLAINS, DEFENDS SOVIET MISSILE PROPOSALS

LD221201 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The myth of a Soviet military threat has once again been revived artificially in the West. By a combination of half-truths and downright misinformation the public is being intimidated by the so-called Soviet missile threat. The aims of this campaign are the subject of the following commentary:

There is perhaps no one in the whole of Europe today who doubts that the vital interests of the continent call for military relaxation and a gradual curb on armament, which is concentrated on this very territory in unprecedented quantities. This is why the Soviet proposal for talks on medium-range nuclear weapons, which has been fairly assessed as another manifestation of the Soviet Union's consistant peace policy, has met with such a favorable response.

At the same time, circles mainly close to the NATO leadership have launched a huge campaign to justify last year's decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles on the territory of West Europe. These fabrications about the Soviet missile threat, which have appeared far too often in various statements made both by Western diplomats and representatives of the armed forces and also naturally, in the bourgeois communication media, are designed to mislead public opinion. Noteworthy in this connection is the view expressed by a representative of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, General Chervov. He stated that NATO is attempting to alter the current nuclear balance in its favor and to the detriment of the Warsaw Pact countries. He also set the issue straight in regard to the stir around the so-called SS-20 missiles, which serve as a pretext for the escalation of the buildup of missiles in the NATO countries.

The West simply ignores the fact that during the past 10 years the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union has not been increased by a single missile or a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of medium-range missile launchpads and likewise of the capacity of nuclear warheads for these missiles have been even somewhat reduced. A completely normal process of modernization has been taking place simultaneously. Obsolete types of missiles have come to the end of their service life and are being replaced by new ones, which are meant to carry out the same functions. However, the introduction of the SS-20 missiles to replace the weapons which have come to the end of their service life alters nothing in the stable balance created in Europe during the past few decades. But if the United States deploys in Europe another 572 missiles above the current numerical strength, then the NATO countries will have achieved a considerable superiority. This the socialist countries cannot permit and they will be compelled to take the appropriate steps.

The Soviet Union is willing to engage in talks about medium-range missiles even before the SALT II treaty has been ratified. However, the proposal includes, of course, not only medium-range nuclear missiles but also American medium-range nuclear weapons. Both these questions must be discussed in parallel with each other as an organic whole.

It would be naive to think that the Soviet Union would commence talks in conditions when the United States is trying to deploy in Europe, besides the existing American means of nuclear attack, another 600 new medium-range missiles.

The new Soviet proposal is aimed at improving the situation in Europe and lessening the risk of a war conflict. Only time will show whether the United States and its European allies are willing and able to tackle the problems that have arisen on a constructive basis for the benefit of peace and international security.

POLISH MINISTER ASKS WEST TO 'SERIOUSLY' VIEW MBFR STANCE

LD211525 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 16 Jul 80 p 3

[Unnamed "diplomatic correspondent" report: "Wojtaszek Advocates Positive Western Attitude"]

[Text] The Hague, 16 July--The forthcoming follow-up conference in Madrid must not be used to place the Eastern bloc on trial, as happened in Belgrade 2 years ago. The West will do well to examine seriously the East European proposals on arms limitation (made by Brezhnev to Schmidt) and the Vienna negotiations on troop reduction.

That was the essence of the Polish view as expressed by Foreign Minister Wojtaszek in the 4-hour meeting he had with his host [Dutch Foreign Minister] Van der Klaauw yesterday.

A striking aspect of the visit is that the Polish minister did not react in any way to the very strongly-worded passage on the Russian occupation of Afghanistan in Van der Klaauw's after-dinner speech. In his own speech the Polish guest did not mention the subject of Afghanistan.

Although Poland is not in a position officially to dissociate itself from the Soviet stance on Afghanistan, it is clear that Warsaw regards the Russian invasion of that country as a serious threat to detente--a development in which a country like Poland once again suffers.

In the past 7 months the Polish leaders have observed a systematic silence on the situation in Afghanistan in their official statements. Warsaw has merely pointed out that Afghanistan must return to the situation of the 1978 revolution.

No Credits

Wojtaszek is returning home this evening without any Dutch promise of new credits. The Polish leaders are being forced to ask the West for new loans in order to pay interest and repay past credits. The Polish economy is in a serious impasse.

There is not even any financial leeway for investing in replacements for the completely out-of-date machinery stock--investment which is essential to maintain Poland's position in international competition.

With regard to Soviet party leader Brezhnev's proposals to FRG Chancellor Schmidt for Russian-U.S. negotiations over Eurostrategic weapons and the Warsaw Pact proposals at the MBFR conference in Vienna for the withdrawal of 30,000 [figure as published] troops from East and 13,000 from West Europe, Wojtaszek advocated a positive Western attitude.

The Poles stressed that the latest MBFR proposal clearly differs from the previous NATO proposal for ground force reductions of 30,000 and 14,000 men.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH AT INTERNATIONAL MEETING-DIALOGUE ON DETENTE

AU170840 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jul 80 pp 2-3

["Text" of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at international meeting-dialogue on detente organized on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union in Sofia on 8 July]

[Text] Dear guests, dear comrades: First of all I wish to express most cordial gratitude for the high honor you have paid me by offering me the opportunity of delivering a speech at this authoritative international forum. I am very pleased to take this opportunity and convey to you most cordial greetings on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the government and on behalf of all Bulgarians and to wish you fruitful work and a pleasant stay in Bulgaria. We have always opened our doors hospitably to our friends and to all who come to us as fighters for peace and cooperation among the peoples.

The reason for your visit to Bulgaria is the celebration of the 80th anniversary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU]. Yesterday you heard the BCP Central Committee greetings message to our fraternal party. With this message we again praise the merits of the very extensive and nationally-useful activity of the BNAU, of its leadership and of Comrade Petur Tanchev, personally. We cannot imagine present socialist Bulgaria solving the tasks of our sociopolitical, economic and cultural life and our comprehensive development without the joint work of communists and agrarians, without the cooperation between the BCP and the BNAU, and without their unity of action. I wish to emphasize that our joint work and unity of action started long before the victory of the socialist revolution. These relations were born and cemented early under the difficult conditions of the struggle against the fascist dictatorship for the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the people's regime. We, the communists and united agrarians, suffered together the disaster caused by the war and also under the blows of fascism. We stood together against the executions and gallows and together we founded the salvational Fatherland Front which rallied all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces, under the banner of which the 9 September 1944 victory was achieved.

Today the friendship and unity of action of our two fraternal parties have risen to a new stage. We jointly discuss and resolve the basic issues of the country's development particularly in agriculture as well as in strengthening the sociopolitical and ideological unity of the people. This political reality has become a constitutional principle. Our cooperation is an example of unity and unity of action of the progressive forces in a country which is being built under the motto everything for man and everything in the name of man.

We also highly appraise the international activity of the BNAU. Its contacts, friendly relations and cooperation with many agrarian parties, movements and related democratic organizations are playing, as we are well aware, a great role in contemporary times as regards the cooperation and understanding among the peoples, and countries and the formation of the sociopolitical pattern of our world. That is why we are very pleased that the celebration of the 80th anniversary of our fraternal organization today has turned into such an authoritative international forum which will discuss the most fateful problem of present times--the problem of detente and of peace.

This fact alone, shows our common concern over the process of detente, the cause of peace. It also shows, and I am convinced that you will agree with me, our common interest in overcoming the present complications on the international arena. We all know that the problems facing mankind that define the aspect and affect the sociopolitical, economic and all other processes of today's world are numerous. There are, however, three particularly important and cardinal problems. We can easily call them the problems of problems. These are problems that are decisive, vital and fateful for the development of present civilization and of the present world. They are problems that affect hundreds of millions of people in the world.

The first problem is the problem of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems.

The second problem is the problem of war and peace.

The third problem is the problem of the relationship between man and nature.

Please allow me to briefly touch on these three problems.

Peaceful Coexistence--A Command of the Time and a Command of Life

Esteemed comrades, everybody present here understands very well that we are living in particularly dynamic times, times of stormy and deep social reforms, of unprecedented activity of the social forces throughout the world. What does the world look like today? As is known, the social revolutions were effectively successful. A large group of countries have adopted the path or the orientation to building a socialist society. The colonial system has collapsed and it scarcely exists any longer. Dozens of young independent states have emerged. Now they are facing the problem of how to overcome their worldwide backwardness, bequeathed by colonialism and imperialistic dictatorships, of how to emerge from their difficult economic situation, to build their own national economies, to provide food, shoes and clothing for their populations, to organize health protection, to teach the people to read and write and so forth. The activity of all organized social forces, parties and movements has very much increased. They more and more insistently wish to participate directly in the formation of their countries' policies, in the solution of the social problems, in determining the paths of their economic development, regulating international relations and particularly in the struggle for peace and detente.

This, briefly, is the world today--permeated with big social conflicts, unusual activity and the striving of the people to live in a new way, to transform the world and to build their prosperity and their happiness. All this gives rise to, and cannot but give rise to many important problems. All this also gives rise to contradictions and this is only natural. The axis of the most essential and deepest sociopolitical processes in our times is the mutual relationship between the socialist and capitalist countries. There are principled differences and contradictions between the two world systems. These two systems exist and are very real. The contradiction between the socialist and the capitalist countries is the basic contradiction in the present stage of social development. It is natural that, in addition to this basic contradiction, there are other contradictions: Between the developing countries and the advanced capitalist countries and among the capitalist countries that are competing for markets and raw material sources and so forth. This now is the realistic scene in the world that every sober-minded politician must take into consideration.

If we review all these contradictions from the standpoint of international security and of the interests of all mankind, from the standpoint of the happiness and well-being of the peoples we cannot fail to see that the problem of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems is acquiring a particularly great and decisive importance.

There are ideologists, politicians and statesmen who think that there should be in the world an atmosphere of constant tension and confrontation between the socialist and capitalist countries and that, in the final analysis, the decisive means for solving the contradictions between these two systems must be the weapon and war. This is an inhuman and barbaric theory that is without parallel. Unfortunately, these are not only ideas and intentions--they are the activities of certain Western circles. In practice these circles are playing into the hands of the Maoists. The Maoists have openly set themselves the task of provoking a military conflict in which the Soviet Union and the United States should destroy each other so that they, the present Chinese leaders, can achieve their hegemonistic goals.

We can in no way agree with the adventurous course of confrontation and war. The problem of peaceful coexistence affects not only individual countries, not only individual peoples but it is of fundamental importance for the present world, for our civilization, for the present and future of the peoples in the world. The question today is this: Either we will have peaceful coexistence or we will destroy ourselves. Thus, the main conclusion we must draw can only be the following one: Step by step but constantly and decisively to build new international relations, relations of peaceful coexistence among the countries with different social systems. This is the only true conclusion. That is because, dear guests and dear comrades, if we draw any other conclusion and if we take steps in any other direction, it could bring about disastrous consequences for the world and the peoples.

Historical experience, and particularly the experience of the last decade, is a rich example of mutually beneficial and useful cooperation between the socialist and capitalist countries, which proves the correctness of the theory of peaceful coexistence. What are the facts? Let us take for example World War II. The coalition between the Soviet Union and a number of capitalist countries played a tremendous role in the downfall of Hitlerism, this barbaric and inhumane regime that kindled the war. This was a convincing example of understanding the need for joint struggle for self-protection and for peaceful coexistence under the conditions of peace and independence.

Let us take another example. Following the victory in World War II, the United Nations was established. This was also a triumph of the principle of peaceful coexistence and of the understanding that such an international organ had to be established as would adjudicate upon and resolve disputed questions and contribute to eliminating the danger of a new war. This organization has been in operation for 35 years now and we know how important its role in the discussion of a number of major international problems and in reducing world tension has been and continues to be.

If we go on, we must also point out the success of the CSCE and the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki, which consolidated the principles of peaceful coexistence as a basis of the mutual relations among the countries with different social systems.

The signing of SALT I and of SALT II is also a victory for peaceful coexistence. If we trace back through the last decade alone--since 1970--we can establish that major, and I would say historic, changes have taken place in the development of the world, based on peaceful coexistence. We are well aware of what the cold war was, what a threat to peace it was and what world tension it aroused. But the cold war was overcome and a climate of confidence began to be created.

Detente gradually became the main trend in international relations. The territorial, political and social state of affairs in Europe following World War II was confirmed. Numerous international agreements between the socialist and capitalist countries were signed which created conditions for developing equality of rights and mutually beneficial cooperation in the most varied spheres. Great economic successes were achieved and the East-West trade was widely developed. If we compare the facts, we will establish that the rate of increase in the trade exchange between the socialist and the capitalist countries in the past decade was twice as high as the rate of increase in world trade in general. This is a great achievement.

Industrial production-sharing and specialization between Western companies and economic organizations of the socialist countries were introduced. New forms for the development of economic ties, scientific-technical cooperation and so forth were sought. As far as culture is concerned, the exchange of cultural values substantially increased among the countries with different social systems. These ties are expanding more and more.

We must appraise all this according to its merits. We must appraise it as a great achievement in the effort to realize the principle of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. We can state publically that we are in favor of peaceful coexistence and that this is of advantage to the Bulgarian people, who are building a developed socialist society. In order to successfully achieve their bold plans they need peace and international cooperation.

Is there actually anyone who does not have an interest in preserving peace? All peoples will lose when there is a violation in the normal ties and relations. One must not have any illusions about it, because limiting East-West political, economic and cultural contacts and cancelling signed contracts would mean that a short-sighted and an unrealistic policy is being followed in this respect.

We, of course, are aware of the fact that in pursuing the policy of detente the implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence would encounter difficulties and that the implementation of this policy necessarily encounters such difficulties because, first of all, it involves countries with two different social systems--capitalist and socialist. Secondly, this is because the essential differences and contradictions between the advanced capitalist countries and the developing countries are giving rise to deep conflicts between them and this complicates the general situation. Thirdly, this is because a historic process cannot be halted. The peoples are waging a struggle for national independence, against oppression and exploitation, for the right to dispose of their own riches and for social progress. Fourthly, this is because there are in the capitalist countries influential circles whose interests are linked with the policy of tension and the arms race and not with detente and so forth. Consequently there are objective conditions in today's world for complications of various natures and even crises to arise.

We must, however, never lose track of the essential fact, the fact without which neither the socialist nor the capitalist countries, nor the rest of the world can exist. This fact is that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence. No matter what methods and approaches are used or from what viewpoint the theories of today's society are analyzed, the fact that there are socialist countries cannot be avoided. They may be abusive and they are truly abusive. They may write whatever fabrications they like but the socialist countries are a reality. The Soviet Union is real, the socialist community is real and the capitalist countries are also real. This is the present world, no matter whether one likes it or not.

We, the Marxists and communists, are of the opinion that the future of the world belongs to socialism and communism. The capitalist ideologists take another view. That is all right, and let us discuss it, but we must not take up arms to prove who is right. Let history resolve the problem of to whose advantage and in what direction the world will develop. Let the solution of this dispute take place on the field of peace and not under conditions of tension and constant confrontation between the two systems.

Some people will say, you, comrade or Mr Zhivkov, are neglecting the fact that in addition to the capitalist and socialist countries, there are also other countries--there are developing countries. Yes, there are such countries, comrades, and I do not in the least underestimate their role in international life and in the struggle for peace. This is only natural because if we take up arms and if a new war breaks out, this war will not take into consideration which country is socialist and which is a developing one. The focal point in which the world's problems are now reflected and the problem of war and peace solved is the relation between the socialist and capitalist countries. No matter what we do, we cannot avoid this historical fact.

Some would say, well, since we follow a line of peaceful coexistence, of peace and understanding, let us in this case then agree that we will not allow the emergence of revolutions in any areas and in any countries. But how is such a thing possible: It is absolutely impossible. This problem has been resolved by history, by the development of human society. We can make as many decisions as you want, but in the final analysis, wherever there is no freedom and there is oppression, exploitation and slavery, the peoples will rise up and fight. This is their right and there is no doubt about it. There will be revolutions and they will inevitably occur where the conditions are ripe. Nothing can halt the revolutionary process. Peaceful coexistence means the existence of and cooperation between states of two different systems. This does not, however, resolve and cannot resolve either the problems of the people's struggle for freedom from foreign oppression or the problems of the relations between the classes in a country.

We are resolutely against the export of revolutions and do not engage in such activity. We know very well that revolutions are a result of social developments in a particular country, a result of a number of specific conditions--socioeconomic, political, historical and so forth. These revolutions are an expression of the need for basic reforms that are in the interest of the vast strata of the people. Only when the conditions for deep social reforms become ripe will the social revolution be victorious. This is, however, first of all a problem of the peoples, which reflects the concrete correlation between the forces in a particular country. This is absolutely clear to us. This is our position. We are not adventurers, we are realists.

Along with this, however, we are resolute opponents of the export of counterrevolutions in countries and areas that have adopted the path to social transformations, the path to a fundamental renovation of the economy and of the entire social system. Under no circumstances at all will we aid and abet the suppressors of the peoples and we must be clear on this issue. Whenever counterrevolution is exported and the country endangered by this export requests our assistance we will assist it with the possibilities and means at our disposal. There is nothing strange and unnatural in this. On the contrary, the opposite would be unnatural. Such is the situation with the revolutions and the counterrevolutions.

Everyone of us, esteemed guests, is working in his own country. We bear responsibility to our parties and organizations. We are inspired by the humane aims of being able to work for the well-being of our peoples. We well know, however, that there cannot be any closed societies and closed states in our era. There cannot be any happiness and prosperity for the peoples and even an individual citizen cannot organize his own home alone and build a happy life if peace is not secured and strengthened and if peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems does not prevail in international relations. The existence and happiness of mankind, of the peoples and of the man in the street are invariably linked. We, the statesmen and politicians, whatever rank we may have and regardless of the responsibility we bear, are facing a great task of historic importance--it is the command of the times and the command of life--to work out a system of measures, agreements and treaties so that in spite of the ebb and flows of international life and in spite of the critical events that may arise in certain areas, we can guarantee our planet and earth peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, peace, freedom and progress of the peoples.

I wish to emphasize again that we, the socialist countries and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, work for and consider it a particularly great obligation of ours to pursue such a foreign political activity and policy that peaceful coexistence can still more and more be strengthened and developed.

On War and Peace

Esteemed guests, comrades, please allow me to take up the following item--the issue of war and peace. This issue is a very old one. It is an issue that has focused the people's attention ever since there were wars. There were wars, as the historians say, in the most ancient times. The brightest brains of mankind have decisively declared themselves against predatory and unjust wars. We are all aware that in the past few decades the issue of war and peace has become a cardinal one. I would say, and I think that this coincides with your conviction, that there is no more important and more fateful issue for mankind than the issue of war and peace. Shall we be able to secure lasting peace in the world or shall we allow a war to break out, regardless of our desires.

If World War III breaks out then this will be fundamentally different from all the wars that have been waged up to now, including World War II. I am not saying anything new about this--you are eminent public figures and statesmen and you know this very well. The present scientific-technical revolution in the field of military development has created weapons of tremendous destructive power, of such destructive power as human imagination cannot conceive. What would happen in the event such a war breaks out? First, there will not be any battlefield or any rear. The war will be a total war and it will affect entire countries, states, the entire world, regardless of the fact of where this war is waged--I ask you please to direct your attention to this--regardless of where the war is waged, whether it is waged between the Soviet Union and the United States or between China and I do not know what other country with nuclear weapons. Why do I direct your attention to this? Because even if the majority of the countries in the world were protected from direct thermonuclear blows, they would not be protected from the radioactive fallout. It will spread over all countries or over the greater part of our planet. There is no way or possibility of overcoming this, averting it or securing a normal environment that is vital to sustain human life. Thus, there will be no front, no rear, no borders and no neutral or belligerent, friendly or enemy countries.

Second, the future war will not differentiate among the classes. It will be impossible to say that the capitalist class would be destroyed and the workers class remain or the opposite. Everyone will be affected. There will be no differentiation between good people and bad, between the innocent and those responsible for the actions, and so forth. This is actually what a future war will be like, there will be no country that would not be affected in a future war.

In February 1980 a symposium of U.S. medical scientists was held in the United States. They sent a letter to U.S. President Carter and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, drawing their attention to some very important facts. The letter emphasized "that in case a nuclear war breaks out, even a limited one, it will have irreparable consequences. The U.S. medical scientists stated that a nuclear war in the United States would mean the destruction of the entire population, its towns and industry. For the Soviet Union it would mean the destruction of the larger part of the towns and the majority of the people, because the Soviet Union has a larger territory and less concentration of the population. Finally they drew the conclusion that nuclear war has no other alternative but peace. There will be no defeated or victorious countries in such a war. Measures must be taken to secure world peace so that World War III, a nuclear war will be averted.

As you know, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev replied to this letter and stated that the Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to secure peace. This comrades, is the situation.

Lenin, the genius of mankind, said that if a weapon capable of destroying entire armies and peoples were invented, war would become absurd. There already is a weapon which is capable of destroying not only entire armies and countries, but the entire world. Yes, such a weapon has already been created. In addition, the arms race continues and at tremendous rates of development at that. According to official data supplied by the United Nations, mankind now has a quantity of nuclear weapons, which, in its destructive capacity, equals 1.5 million bombs of the type which destroyed Hiroshima. Those weapons can destroy life on our planet 15 times over. Fifteen times, and that is the very truth. As a result of the present scientific-technical revolution, new weapons for mass destruction have been created which really makes war an absurdity.

Dear guests, comrades, I wish to say here frankly that we are seriously alarmed at the latest theories and particularly at activities that have already been undertaken by U.S. strategists on issues of armament and future war.

During the entire period that followed the cold war we agreed with them--there are written documents in connection with this and also some statements by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, by military specialists, theoreticians and so forth--that an approximate balance had been achieved between East and West. It was accepted as a reality and on that basis we went to Helsinki. The SALT I and SALT II negotiations were based on that formulation and on that conclusion. Everything was based on it. That was correct because no detente could exist if we were not to reach a relative balance in disarmament. Now the United States openly declares at the United Nations sessions that the United States must achieve supremacy in the military sphere.

What does that mean? It means that everything that has been achieved must be undermined and our future negotiations and talks to resolve the conflict situations and to continue the process of detente must also be undermined.

What are the variants and what are the aspects that are being discussed and formed by the new conception? First, certain Western ideologists state that nuclear war is not so terrible. They underestimate the victims that will be offered and they arrange the facts in such a way that if World War III were to break out it would be something like a sports event. The conclusion they draw is that they must be prepared to wage nuclear war. If they are capable of waging such a war, they must have supremacy.

The second thesis now being formulated by certain ideologists and strategists in the West is about the so-called "secondary wars echelon"--about local wars. You understand that conditions for encouraging and instigating local wars must be created at any price. They write about it and publicize it without any shame at all. Local wars are not being waged. However, that has turned into strategy and policy and a line of development in the conceptions of these people. That is what alarms us. According to the strategists, an eventual war in Europe will also be a local war. Each one of us, each sober, thinking man can understand what this postulate means and at what it is aimed at. What will it mean if a local war breaks out in Europe? It means that Europe will be turned into ashes.

The purpose of deploying the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe is actually to keep the United States out of the scene of military operations in Europe. This theory, of course, as we say, is to reckon without one's host. Those strategists beyond the ocean who propagate this theory must know that if a war breaks out in Europe, the war will not be and cannot be a local war, because the new U.S. missile that the United States is preparing to deploy in Western Europe will affect the entire European part of the Soviet Union and a considerable part of the rest of its territory. It will make no difference to the Soviet Union whether it is attacked by a thermonuclear weapon from the territory of the United States or from bases stationed in some European country. Thus, it is absolutely the same whether a world war is started directly or in Europe in what some might consider an area of local war. In theory and in practice it will be disastrous.

It is obvious that we cannot agree to changing the balance of forces in Europe at any rate. What is to be done in this respect? We must avert World War III in any case. Present preparations for war are developing at unprecedented rates. In 1979 the NATO countries allocated about $220 billion for military preparation. This fund is expected to amount to $400 billion in a few years, as much as all countries together are now spending for rearmament. Just $400 billion and I, comrades, suspect that this is not the real figure.

Much of the funds destined for military preparation are transferred to other paragraphs in the budget. It is possible that not less than $600 billion annually is being used for military purposes.

As it is known we, the socialist countries, are undertaking very serious measures and particularly great activity to preserve peace. The cardinal and the main issue for us is the issue of securing the lasting world peace and of averting the nuclear World War III. There is no greater task now than this one, there is not any other and there cannot be any other. All other tasks, aims and so forth must occupy a second or a third place. It is not accidental that at the Warsaw Pact jubilee session in Warsaw the documents which were confirmed were the main achievement. A number of new and important proposals were forwarded in Warsaw for the purpose of averting the arms race and guaranteeing world peace.

When we talk about peace we, of course, mean a democratic and just peace. Only a just and democratic peace has a future and only under such conditions can the issues of halting the arms race and of beginning gradual disarmament be resolved.

Briefly, our stand, the stand of the socialist countries--including of the People's Republic of Bulgaria--is that there is no weapon, whether it is a nuclear or a classic one, the production of which cannot be stopped if we sit down and negotiate under mutually advantageous conditions and observe parity. One should not cheat and a dialogue should be conducted on equal terms. We are ready to sit down and resolve these problems, to honestly resolve them, to resolve them by observing the rules of mutual relations among countries and to take into account the rights and interest of the security of all countries.

As far as we the People's Republic of Bulgaria is concerned, we--fortunately or unfortunately--are situated, as you know, in the center of the Balkan Peninsula. The Balkans were a powder keg in the past. History has left us many disputable problems. But if we the peoples of our peninsula begin to scrutinize everything we will certainly have an opportunity to start fighting each other. We are of the opinion that the realities in the Balkans are illuminated by everything that happened as a result of World War II and in Helsinki and we try to strictly conform to those realities. We have absolutely no claims at all, territorial or any other against our neighbors. We have no claims at all against any other country in the world or any other peoples. Our only desire is to live in peace and understanding.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria follows a consistent, principled and honest policy of peace, good neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation with all Balkan countries. We will steadily follow this policy in the future as well.

We must say that through the efforts of all Balkan countries and, of course, as a result of international development, good mutual relations have been established in the Balkans, despite the complicated situations that emerge and that might also emerge in the future.

We succeed in establishing a climate of confidence and of good-neighborly cooperation. This policy and these achievements, which were reached by the joint efforts of all Balkan countries, are a great success. They are in the interest of the Balkans, in the interest of detente and understanding in Europe and in the world.

Socialist Bulgaria, as one of the 160 world countries, genuinely desires that the world develops along the path to detente, peace and understanding.

Bulgaria is like a construction site: Wherever you go you will see that something is being built, being done or transformed. These are not just tasks included in the plan: They are not just paragraphs included in the budget of the appropriate organizations that are expected to secure funds for such plans. It is an all-national development. Our people have settled down to work and began building. The Bulgarian people left behind their century-old backwardness and are now struggling to occupy the place of those who are the most advanced in the world. Everything that we build, we build not to destroy--we are building for the happiness and well-being of our people. It is building by the Bulgarian people themselves and they are well aware of that. The Bulgarian people are politically mature and they know very well that peace is the first and most important condition for the building of the present stage of a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Thus, dear guests and comrades, you can rely on the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on its efforts to contribute, according to its means, to understanding among peoples so as to overcome the present international tension and continue the path toward understanding and detente among the countries and peoples as established during the seventies.

The Harmonious Relationship Between Society and Nature--a Task of All Mankind.

Esteemed guests and comrades, please allow me to take up the third problem--the problem of the relationship between man and nature. Man and nature are invariably linked. Nature is not only the natural environment in which mankind was born and formed, but it is also a source of existence. Mankind was not born somewhere else, mankind is part of nature and with its flesh, blood and brain, as Engels says, it belongs to nature because we live in nature. History teaches us that each plundering of nature and any recklessness and egoistic attitude toward it has always had dangerous consequences for mankind.

Big and serious problems in the relations between man and nature developed recently. They are problems concerning all mankind and affect it. Some bourgeois ideologists maintain that violating the historic ecological balance is a result of the modern scientific-technological revolution. It is true that this revolution caused colossal qualitative transformations in the development of human life. First, the contemporary scientific-technological revolution fundamentally changed the production basis and continues to change it not only quantitatively but also qualitatively. Factually, it has created and continues to create a principally new production basis. Second, the scientific-technological revolution fundamentally changed the material environment and the conditions of human life and turned into a decisive factor significantly increasing the effectiveness of human activity and its intensification. Third, the scientific-technological revolution created conditions for dynamically developing social consciousness and increasing the intellectual opportunities of mankind. All that is true. However, something else is also true, under the conditions of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution, on the basis of which industrialization is being developed today, great damage to nature has been inflicted.

You are familiar with the published data on utilization of natural resources. The data are very alarming. I would like to recall only some of the details. It has been said, and it probably is so, that in the last 500 years man has destroyed about two-thirds of our planet's forests. Hundreds of plants do not exist anymore, they have been destroyed. The air, our precious air, is gradually and uncontrollably being polluted by carbon dioxide, specialists assess it as millions and millions of tons annually. The capacity of the atmosphere is not unlimited. It cannot absorb everything that is thrown into it.

About 10 million tons of oil as well as other pollutants are spilled annually in the world's oceans. The ocean's capacity is also limited.

Signs testifying to the pollution of the soil, rivers and lakes are also alarming. But, esteemed guests and comrades, it would be unjust to accuse only the contemporary scientific-technical revolution of all this. It would be incorrect, on the contrary, essentially the scientific-technical revolution is and can be our great ally in harmonizing relations between society and nature, and if it does not take place, it is not because of the scientific-technical revolution, but because of the people. Thus the questions pertaining to creating harmonious relations between man and nature are first of all social.

The scientific-technical revolution is not a curse but a blessing. If a given society, country and people have succeeded in taming its really cosmic powers for mankind's wellbeing, we think that it is impossible to agree with some bourgeois ideologists who are dramatizing the problem of violating our planet's ecological balance and thus become pessimists. Being aware of the danger is a signal for action and not a reason for pessimism. I agree that one should not neglect or underestimate the warnings of the scientists and specialists, but mankind has forces to deal with this evil now, because tomorrow it can become lethal for the entire planet.

In this context I repeat again, the scientific-technical revolution is and can be our powerful ally in harmonizing relations between society and nature. It is a field for noble and fruitful cooperation among all of us, big and small states, developed and underdeveloped countries.

These problems, as well as the problems of the coexistence and the problems of war and peace, cannot be solved by separate states, regardless of how big they are. They can only be solved by the participation of all peoples, because these are cardinal problems, problems of mankind, of the peoples, including the workers, their relevant organizations, and so forth.

The ecological problem is a vital problem for all of us. The energy and talents of all people should be mobilized for its solution. What is being done now in this area is insufficient. One must not forget that whatever we do, we always touch the social problems. How does man affect nature? Will he treat nature with care or barbarously? In the end, this depends on the essence of the social system and the relationship of social forces, on production's final tasks and goals and on whether they all aim at satisfying society as a whole, or the major share of the benefits only goes to one limited part of society. This is very important.

Regardless of all this I repeat again, it is possible to unite our efforts now and thus harmonize mutual relations between society and nature. However, this can take place only under the conditions of coexistence, peace and detente. This is the first and most important precondition of uniting our efforts to solve the ecology problem.

The raw material and energy problems as well as the food problem are closely related to the ecology problem. Sober analysis and reevaluations of these problems are also needed In connection with the dynamic development of our civilization's production capacities it is undoubtedly true that some of the raw materials, traditionally used until now, are disappearing. Their share is decreasing, so to speak. In addition, one can also take into consideration something else too: The lack of God's justice in the distribution of raw materials and energy resources on the planet. Take us for instance--it is as if we had offended God. We have been shortchanged by nature, which has not given us enough raw materials and energy. We import oil, gas, coal, metals and so forth and so on. Yes, nature has shortchanged us. Obviously, not only Bulgaria has been shortchanged, many other states have been also, but still there are and will be raw materials. The question is whether the raw material problem is to be solved by military force and conflicts. Some Western circles see no other way of solving the raw material crisis but through military conflicts. They imagine that by using force they can take raw materials and energy from the countries which have them, without taking into consideration that it is their own natural resources and they cannot be robbed forever.

They do not understand that such a policy can cause local conflicts at any moment and evoke a nuclear third world war. This is not and cannot be the way. Peaceful coexistence is also needed here.

Mutual efforts are necessary to solve the raw material and energy problems. The scientific-technical revolution is revealing enough new opportunities to solve the problem. As a matter of fact, efforts are already directed toward finding substitutes, new energy resources, and so forth. We are now utilizing mostly primary resources--that which is given by nature. There are, however, other great possibilities. Science has just started to reveal and research them and thus allow mankind to use them. That is how the raw material and energy problem stands. It must not lead to a conflict, tension or interference in the internal affairs of other states. It must be solved on the basis of peaceful coexistence, friendship and dialogue, and intensively looking for other potential. If we continue to follow the present inertia, this problem could lead to exceptionally serious consequences for mankind, from local conflicts and tension it can develop into world tension and world conflict.

As far as the so-called food problem is concerned, we all know that it is exceptionally sharp in such areas as Africa, Asia and even for some social segments in the developed Western states. But the problem concerns mainly the countries which were under colonial oppression and only recently achieved their liberation from colonial dependence. We have repeatedly presented our positions on this problem. It is a social problem; it cannot be otherwise. The theories of various bourgeois ideologists confirm that the undernourishment and hunger which exist on our planet are a result of demographic factors, that is "natural" factors such as high birth rates, infertile soil, and so forth. There is not a grain of truth in all this. These false theories must be completely destroyed. The truth, as you know very well, is completely different. I visited Nigeria, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the PDRY 2 years ago. At the present African standard, Nigeria alone can feed the population of the entire African continent. The same applies to Angola and Mozambique. Ethiopia has exceptionally good soil which can facilitate the solving of the food problem of its population and even feed a neighboring state. In other words, the problem does not stem from lack of enough food for the populations. According to data of relevant international organizations dealing with the problem of food, in order to satisfy the needs of the entire globe population it is necessary to increase the present rate of food production 3 times in the next 20-25 years. That is absolutely realistic. If Nigeria, Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and other countries started to apply the organization and technology we have in our agriculture in Bulgaria for instance, modern as it is today, the picture would be radically different. These countries would not only have enough food, but would even have surpluses. That means that the countries themselves and their peoples are not guilty because they have lagged behind for centuries.

Can mankind help those countries? I am fully convinced that the answer is positive. But the question here also relates to peaceful coexistence. Imperialist propaganda is now trying to threaten some peoples and their ruling circles with the USSR. They tell them that the USSR is going to occupy them and take their wealth, and so forth. Lies! That propaganda can temporarily deceive somebody and have a temporary effect. But life is life.

Is there a solution? Yes, there is one: The solution is that these people alone must solve their problem. However, if they are to solve it they must be assisted with the necessary means to help them to train cadres, and so forth. Where will the means be taken from? If 8-10 percent of the 400 or 500 billion dollars that are now being spent on weapons in the world were used, the problems of hunger, poverty, illiteracy and the struggle against sickness would be solved. It will take 8-10 percent to solve the problem. Consequently, it is clear that the issues are social and not demographic. Of course, they cannot all be solved together and immediately. There will be difficulties, but the prospects are clear.

Our own experience as well as the experience of other countries, are grounds for confidence and optimism in solving the food and other cardinal problems.

What was Bulgaria until the victory of the socialist revolution? Bulgaria was next to the most backward country in Europe. Only Albania was behind us--of course not because of the Albanian people. Now Bulgaria is a developed industrial-agrarian country. Our agriculture feeds one and a half Bulgarias. In 1985 we plan to feed two Bulgarias and afterwards--three Bulgarias. In cultivated land our country is in one of the last places in Europe. How could Bulgaria solve such problems, while African countries with such great and fertile soil cannot solve their problems? Why is that? Look at the miracles that took place and are taking place in Bulgaria: They are performed by our people under the leadership of its BCP, acting together with the BNAU, which has great merits for solving the problems of our agriculture. We also relied on the fraternal and comprehensive countries, and first of all with the USSR. We have an army of well-trained specialists and thousands of our specialists are working in other countrier. Once, however, it was not like that, how does the People's Republic of Bulgaria participate in solving the cardinal problem, according to our means and abilities, in everything related to relations between man and nature inside the country, and what is our contribution, and the contribution we will continue to make to solving this problem throughout the world?

The issue of environment protection and improving the living environment of our people is a state policy grounded in our constitution. Our constitution clearly and unambiguously says that this is one of the cardinal problems to be solved by our party and state leadership, by the social organizations and so forth. The Bulgarian constitution commands us to turn the struggle for environment protection into a nationwide matter. At all levels of state management we have created organs which deal with environmental protection and restoration. Such organs function on the level of the State council, the Council of Ministers and all territorial systems. Social organizations, the Fatherland Front, the trade unions and the political aktiv are engaged in this cause. The comrades from the BNAU are also actively participating in this cause. The ecology problems are obligatorily studied and clarified in the higher education establishments and in the entire educational systems, as well as by the entire population. We can say with full justification that we have given the matter of environment protection nationwide significance.

Our 5-year and annual plans have a special section on environmental protection. The current 5-year plan, which ends this year, allocates 900 million leva for environment protection and restoration. During the next 5-year plan we envisage allocating more than 1 billion leva for this purpose. In addition, I must tell you that we are in one of the first places in the world in planting trees. It is true that we continue to cut our forests, but we shall leave the next generations enough forests and wood, because we plant 400-500,000 decars annually. [paragraph continues]

More than 14 million decars have been planted during the period of people's government. This is 49 percent of our forests and 14.6 percent of the country's territory. You can imagine what that means: of our forests that you can see now, 49 percent are new ones, planted during the period of the people's government.

Special organizations for restoring nature have been created, as well as organizations for struggling against erosion and utilizing new soil throughout the country. Areas which were neglected and eroded in the past were turned into forests, fertile soil, fruit and vegetable gardens, and so forth, something which caused the limitation of the erosion processes, increased the number of forests and fundamentally improved the country's landscape.

Of course we do not deceive ourselves that we have fully solved the problems of enviromental protection. But the important thing is that this matter is an issue of state policy and a constitutional tenet. The important thing is that there is a system and an organization and that the matter has turned into a nationwide cause.

You are in Bulgaria. I would like you--if you have the opportunity--to travel around the country. If you read some data on what Bulgaria was until the 1944 revolution and on its present situation you will notice the fundamental differences. Then, there were many bare mountains, screes and a barbarous attitude toward forests. Now on the other hand, you can see everywhere our motherland's beautiful countryside, a completely rejuvenated country. There are the spacious new and virgin forests of Rila, Pirin and Rodopa, the Black Sea necklace of tourist complexes, the newly constructed populated centers and districts, Dobrudzha's green belts, and many other things. You will see a country garden, created by the toil of our people.

Our attitude is to understand and respect nature, to be its wise and careful owners and assert a harmonious relationship between people and nature. Therefore the People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively participating in all international initiatives and enterprises devoted to this problem. The active role of our country in solving the ecology problem was recognized in distributing the basic trends on environment protection and restoration of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as an official UN document.

The 1978 convention on banning the military usage of means capable of affecting the environment, ratified and strictly observed by Bulgaria, was the result of the efforts of many countries, including Bulgaria. Several years ago, a UNESCO symposium on studying our experience in restoring the environment and fighting erosion took place in Bulgaria. Our country initiated the adoption of many conventions and agreements of the interested coastal countries, on preserving the purity of the Danube and the Black Sea. We offer our hand to all the big and small peoples, to all countries and parties, for mutual ecology--not just political--economic and cultural cooperation, so that Mother Earth may give abundant fruit not only to us but also to future generations.

Esteemed guests, esteemed comrades, in conclusion I would like to strongly underline that the problems of mutual coexistence, war and peace, and the relations between man and nature are connected. They cannot be treated separately. But, of course, the main and leading problem, especially now, when the international situation has become more complicated and there are attempts to return to the cold war, is the problem of war and peace. This problem acquires an exceptionally great significance. We pose the issue sincerely, justly and clearly, but that does not mean that we have panicked and become confused. On the contrary, we know that there are forces that will not allow to turn adventurism into a leading trend, now or in the future. Adventurism cannot be a determining and constant tendency in world development. Mankind has enough strong powers, and not only in the socialist countries, but throughout the world. They are the plain people. They are also the politicians, public figures and so fourth who understand what the confrontation means that some are trying to impose on us today. Mankind cannot lead toward cold war. Such a variant is impossible. True, we have reached an extremity and there is nothing beyond. I would like to ask some Western strategist: You have caused an incredible increase in NATO expenditures for weapons. You have solved that problem. It is a fact. You initiated a restriction of economic and scientific-technological relations with the USSR. Obviously you have solved that problem too. Well, with the Olympic games you had no luck. You tried to foil the games, but it turned into a boomerang for you. The Olympiad will take place. Now some people have to respond to the question of their population-"Why are our athletes not going to Moscow?" Everything has actually been completed. Now what is left after all this? I would like to ask the inspirers of this course: What else do you want to do? The next step can only be weapons. Weapons? This is already something else: We respect the United States, which is a great country, respect its technological genius, its people as well, as all other countries and peoples. We want to live in peace and cooperation.

We decisively reject the road leading to weapons. We greet the talks between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing and between Comrade Brezhnev and Chancellor Schmidt. This is very good. This is the road of dialogue and discussion, the road of searching for an exit from the present situation. I am deeply convinced and I believe that this highly responsible forum cannot but contribute to decreasing tension in international relations, still more since you are representatives of agrarian and other democratic parties, organizations and movements, who participate in defining and solving the problems of the present world. With this hope, faith and wish, I wish your meeting full success. Thank you for your attention.

PEKO TAKOV RECEIVED BY ANGOLAN LEADERS IN LUANDA

AU241020 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Luanda, 24 July (BTA)--Mr Peko Takov, head of the Bulgarian delegation on visit in Angola, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and vice-president of the State Council, met the minister of foreign affairs of Angola, Mr Paulo Jorge, and the state secretary for cooperation, Mr Adolfo Nsikalango. Views were exchanged on Bulgaro-Angolan relations.

Mr Takov had talks with the Angolan minister of foreign trade, Mr Lopo do Nascimento, and the minister of industry, Mr Bento Ribeiro. They assessed positively the former development of the trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. Underlined was the necessity of expanding trade on a long-term and lasting basis, as well as the further diversification of forms of economic cooperation.

Mr Peko Takov also met the member of the Politburo of the MPLA--Partido do Trabalho and minister of defence of Angola, Mr Pedro Maria Tonia.

BCP YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN LEADERS

AU231030 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 23 Jul (BTA)--The Bulgarian delegation who attended the celebrations of the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, had a meeting with the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, handed over a message from the first secretary of the BCP CC and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. The message contains the warm greetings of the Central Committee of the BCP, the State Council and personally of Mr Zhivkov, and their wishes for further successes in the restoration of the country, in raising the living standards of the friendly people of Nicaragua, in the construction of free and independent Nicaragua. The message was received with deep gratitude. Sincere thanks were expressed for the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the Sandinista revolution, for the support the Bulgarian Communist Party, the government and the people of Bulgaria are rendering to the Sandinista National Liberation Front in the Bulgarian support of new Nicaragua.

PETUR TANCHEV DEPARTS FOR GREECE 24 JULY

AU241007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] On 24 July Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council, departed for Greece where he will pay a friendly visit at the invitation of Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs and Athanasios Kanellopoulos, minister of agriculture.

ARTICLES, GREETINGS MESSAGE MARK POLISH STATE HOLIDAY

Press Coverage

AU231217 [Editorial Report] The Czechoslovak newspapers of 22 July carry articles commemorating the 36th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech carries on page 6 a 950-word Warsaw dispatch by Jan Lipavsky, entitled "Historical Changes; On the State Holiday of the Polish Peoples Republic," tracing Poland's road to socialism and depicting the country's present role and position in world politics. In describing the Polish domestic situation, Lipavsky states: "The last decade particularly belongs among the most successful in the entire postwar era, even though certain problems and difficulties had appeared in its second half," adding that "the living standards, particularly in cities, can pass demanding criteria in many respects. The consumption of food and industrial goods is many times that of postwar consumption. The improvement of living standards is testified to not only by an obvious increase in the number of motor vehicles but also in individual recreation construction." After noting that "even with the increase in the cost of living, an increasing number of families is able to achieve savings," Lipavsky continues: "Nevertheless, in the last few years the development of production forces has for many reasons become complicated and the rate of social production has slowed down somewhat. But typical of the political atmosphere, the citizens have adopted as their own the conclusions of the Eight PZPR Congress showing the path to the solution of problems. They know that only they themselves can bring about a turn for the better." Lipavsky concludes by stating that all the successes have been achieved exactly under the PZPR's leadership and that the country, "as a firm link of the socialist community, has all the prerequisites for overcoming the existing problems and for further multiplying its successes," which are a result of "the unity of the party and people and the great commitment and educational standards of the majority" of Polish citizens.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on the same date, on page 6, carries a slightly different Warsaw dispatch of 850 words by the same author, entitled "The Path of Battle and the People's Successes; 36 Years Since the Emergence of the Polish People's Republic." This dispatch, which in part coincides verbatim with the one carried by RUDE PRAVO, contains the following passage: "In the last few years the development of production forces had, for many subjective and objective reasons, become complicated and the rate of social production has become tangled [zauzlili]. This has also caused a certain tension on the market. The main and primary thing is that now everyone should become a better manager. After all, we can witness how the extensive methods of work and management are gradually being overcome in the individual branches and how the number of examples of effective production is growing."

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Karel Cech, entitled: "A Glance Into the Metropolis of a Country Celebrating Its Holiday Today; Warsaw's New Artery." The article deals with the construction of the Torun highway.

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech carries on page 2 a 600-word article by "(Bay)"; entitled "The Balance of Successes; On the State Holiday of the Polish People's Republic," stressing Poland's firm position in, and alliance with, the socialist community and elaborating on the advantages it brings to Poland. After dealing with the production growth in all branches of Poland's economy and with the goals envisaged up to 1985, the article concludes by noting the many forms of cooperation between Poland and the CSSR, which "have become an example of real international cooperation among socialist countries."

Bratislava SMENA in Slovak carries on page 2 a 620-word Jozef Zelenak article, entitled "The Road to Exacting Goals."

After reviewing Poland's path at the side of the USSR and other socialist states in the past decade, Zelenak mentions the overfulfillment of the coal extraction plan in the Katowice basin and states that "there probably does not exist a Pole today who does not realize that socialism has given his fatherland both economic progress and social order, peace, confidence and stabilization, and the perspective of further progress." He then notes the growing national income and the improvement plans in the economy and adds: "Despite great successes, the Polish comrades see the need to continue caring about correct management and consistently eliminating disproportions in the standards and development of individual oblasts. At present emphasis is placed on effectiveness, which is both the content and the main goal of introducing order in the entire economy. As stated in the TRYBUNA LUDU commentary, with the introduction of this process there often emerge discussions which reach beyond the framework of the given tasks, but which nevertheless should not disrupt the rhythm work. Such phenomena are undesirable particularly now, when many oblasts in the country are affected by the natural disaster: floods on thousands of hectares of land.

"The strength needed to solve certain problems also stems from friendship with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA." The article concludes by dealing with Polish-CSSR cooperation.

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech carries on page 2 a 500-word article by "Zdzislaw Pis, INTERPRESS," entitled "The Lasting Foundations of Development; 36 Years of People's Poland." The article reviews Poland's development in the last decade and concludes by quoting Gierek on the only way to consolidate Poland's security--through the unity of people, diligent work, interest in everyday events and a feeling of responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland.

Prague PRACE in Czech carries no article on the topic.

Message From Leaders

AU231234 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, 21 Jul (CTK)--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] and Edward Babiuch, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, the following telegram of congratulations on the Polish national day, the 36th anniversary of the PPR:

Dear comrades: On the PPR national day--the 36th anniversary of the founding of People's Poland--we send you, the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council and Council of Ministers and all fraternal Polish people cordial comradely greetings and warm congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people as well as on our own behalf.

The working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia regard highly the results achieved by the Polish people since the liberation from fascism and on the path of building a socialist society. We follow with sincere and friendly interest the active endeavor of the Polish working people to implement the conclusions of the Eight PZPR Congress in all spheres of the country's political, economic and cultural life. We regard highly the fact that the PPR is a firm part of the socialist community and significantly contributes to strengthening the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and to the socialist countries' joint efforts in the struggle for peace, disarmament, detente and a peaceful life in Europe and the world.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries are constantly intensified and strengthened on the basis of consistent respect for the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in indestructible unity, friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. We express our firm conviction that these relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR and between the CSSR and the PPR will continue to successfully develop and strengthen in the interest of the peoples of our two countries and the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all Polish people many further successes in building an advanced socialist society in your country.

TRIBUNA NOTES HAZARDS OF BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY

AU231945 Prague TRIBUNA No 29 in Czech 16 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Josef Muzik article: "Truth Against Lies and Slanders"]

[Excerpts] The opinions paying tribute to the bourgeois ideology do not penetrate our working people's minds as a comprehensive doctrine, but as a certain tendency to understand freedom as an abstract concept, in the shape of exaggerated tolerance of hostile opinions understood in a nonclass manner--in the shape of an inclination toward reformism, pacifism, individualism, egotism, unprincipled adjustment, irresponsibility, lack of disipline and so forth.

Although these opinions are mutually interconnected and complement each other, due to their historical sources and ideological influence they can be divided in three groups: The first is represented by a tendency toward bourgeois liberalism, abstract humanism and pacifism; the second by inclinations toward bourgeois pragmatism and utilitarianism; and the third by petty bourgeois individualism and anarchism.

Bourgeois liberalism was originally a relatively progressive ideology. Its main demand was political freedom and the freedom to undertake business ventures in harmony with the bourgeois class concept of freedom, based on the identification of freedom with a mere feeling of freedom, but this freedom need be nothing more than a deceptive illusion of freedom. Marxist materialism rejects illusions of freedom and regards man's real freedom as the basis of the awareness of freedom. From this it follows that man's freedom and the contents of his free action cannot contradict his real needs and interests. That is why the scientific world outlook considers it right to propagate only those ideas that are progressive and beneficial for mankind, for the workers class and its historical interests. At the same time it considers it imperative to fight against reactionary theories advocating racism, justifying aggressive wars, spreading national chauvinism and so forth.

To this very day we can still encounter the thesis of bourgeois liberalism which is being abused for anticommunist demagogy: "Every person, or group of people, have the inalienable right to acquire and to disseminate their opinions regardless of their nature." According to this concept, a society's maturity is linked with a certain degree of tolerance of the opionions of others.

Masarykism, as the sum total of T. G. Masaryk's opinions, is a mixture of liberalism and of vestiges of a religious, Christian world outlook. Under the slogan of humanity it propagates a general class conciliation. At first glance it could seem to be a harmless ideology of abstract humanism. It would be most dangerous to succumb to this superficial impression. It is not only directly harmful; it is mainly harmful because it becomes a kind of methodological starting point for substantiating all other theories. [paragraph continues]

Abstract moralism influences political, economic, artistic and other opinions. To this very day, even among young people, there still occur false notions about so-called pure democracy, which should be free of class violence and class struggle, and this approach is also the source of ideas idealizing the prewar bourgeois republic.

From the times when Masarykism was the official ideology and permeated the entire activity of schools, other educational institutions, or institutions of enlightenment of the pre-Munich republic, there have remained in the minds of certain members of our society vestiges of this world outlook, which later established favorable ground for the spreading of revisionism. This was strikingly manifested in the sixties, and particularly later during the political and ideological crisis.

It is from the positions of Masarykism that the advocates of pseudo-liberalism express their attitude to political violence. According to them, all social violence is bad. In further pursuing this though we see as a consequence that they also condemn the protection of society against an aggressor's violence, the violence of exploitatory classes and against crime. The allegedly humanist thesis, condemning all violence as antihumane and harmful to mankind, is thus shown in the true light. It one-sidedly gives preference to the violence of the ruling exploiting classes; and it demands from the oppressed, from people enslaved by capitalism, a passivity, a lasting subordination and "eternal silence."

The scientific world outlook uncovers the hypocrisy of pseudo-liberalism and reveals to people the objective truth that there is violence, and then there is violence. The violence to which working classes and oppressed peoples are driven by the exploiters' despotism, and which serves them in defending their rights and social values, must be inevitably and comprehensively supported. It serves humane aims, contrary to the antihumane violence of oppressors. A similar relationship exists between liberalism and the revolution. Liberalism rejects revolution as a violent, and thus allegedly antihumane and unsuitable, means for removing social disease and shortcomings. It regards gradual and peaceful reforms as the only right way. These are illusions, serving the interests of exploiters.

People have not only the right, but also the duty, to defend themselves against class, national and other oppression. Nations also have the right and duty to defend themselves against aggressors and conquerors.

Petty Bourgeois Individualism

Pseudo-liberalism and abstractly humanist and pacifist illusions have not quite disappeared from our society even today. In the same way we can still encounter tendencies toward a utilitarian and pragmatic world outlook, which operate negatively in that they strengthen feelings of egotism and profiteering, thus hampering the historically progressive transition of the people's way of thinking and acting to collectivism, exculpating damage to socialist societal property and supporting private-ownership attitudes toward things.

The petty bourgeois individualism causes damages particularly by disrupting the vital principles of socialism as a highly organized society and by weakening the sense of discipline and of legal and moral responsibility, the sense of collectivity and of solidarity.

In the sphere of political opinions, attitudes and acts, a petty bourgeois is characterized by his lack of interest in social events, by his isolation from society, his withdrawal into the private sphere, his unwillingness to work for the society, by his indifference, his passivity, his illusions about his supra-class position, his political instability and his wavering, by his unprincipled tendency to compromises and so forth.

Although we still encounter in our society various vestiges of the past in the people's consciousness, it can be said that the results of the socialist cultural revolution in the sector of shaping the scientific world outlook among the broad strata of our society are considerable. Research has confirmed the informal authority of Marxism-Leninism. Its basic principles, tested by the life experiences of the majority of our people, have been accepted as the starting point for their approach to the world and as the basis of their understanding of the deep logical connections between nature and the society.

Various types of unscientific outlooks, and outlooks alien to class appear in our society not as a comprehensive system, but merely as individual ideological tendencies which, due to objective conditions in the life of the socialist society and to our education in world outlook, are losing their positions.

For the future, as stated by Comrade Vasil Bilak at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, the main thing is to "strengthen every citizen's awareness that by actively participating in the development of socialism, he is contributing to the great historical struggle which manifests the model of real socialism and its supremacy over capitalism; that he is also contributing toward enabling the truth of Marxism-Leninism to more and more successfully pave its way also in the nonsocialist world, in the flood of anticommunist lies and slanders."

FLOOD DAMAGE, EVACUATIONS REPORTED IN BOHEMIA

LD221908 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Summary] Heavy rain continued in Bohemia yesterday and today. Following particularly heavy rain last night, the levels of Czech rivers have risen again and in many places the water flooded meadows, roads, railways and villages. Pioneer summer camps and camping sites had to be evacuated near the Otava River, and the inhabitants of several houses in Kamenny Ujezd are preparing to be evacuated. A brook flooded houses in Rokycany and property by the Uhlava River in Dolni Lukavice was also flooded. The Uslava River flooded a railway line in Stary Plzenec and the Prague-Plzen highway near Myto was flooded today to a depth of 18 inches. The Rolava River destroyed the foundation of a fire station in Nova Role and the Karlovy Vary-Nejdek road can only be negotiated by trucks.

The Labe in Usti Nad Labem is 3.5 meters above normal while its flow of 145 cubic meters of water per second is 8 times more than the seasonal normal. The high level of water on the Vltava in Prague has forced the Prague passenger shipping company to suspend all steamer and motor boat traffic.

In Tyniste Nad Orlici, east Bohemia, a second degree flood alert has been declared. The Orlice River is flooding areas around Hradec Kralove but mainly only meadows and arable land. Five apartments in Zamberk, on the Orlice River, have been flooded.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CONGO--Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received on Tuesday 15 July in Prague the delegation of the Congolese Labor Party [CLP], led by Charles Batheas, CLP Central Committee member. In a comradely talk the two representatives informed each other about the fulfillment of the programs of the 15th CPCZ Congress and Third Extraordinary CLP Congress and discussed the development of contacts between the two fraternal parties. On behalf of their central committees, Comrades Jan Fojtik and Charles Batheas signed an agreement on cooperation between CPCZ and CLP for 1980-81. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 80 p 1 AU]

FDGB EXECUTIVE PROTESTS MILITARY COUP, JUNTA IN BOLIVIA

LD211853 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1534 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--The FDGB Executive has protested the military coup and terror by the military junta in Bolivia. A telegram signed by FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch to the Bolivian central workers organization and the permanent congress of trade union unity of the working people of Latin America emphasizes that the junta's measures are directed against all democratic and trade union rights and freedoms.

The telegram notes: "We condemn the murder of sincere trade union functionaries and patriots, and demand the immediate release of all those illegally detained. We express our firm solidarity with the heroic struggle waged by the Bolivian working people against terror and oppression, and for the re-establishment of democratic rights and freedoms."

FELFE, DELEGATION MEET WITH NICARAGUAN LEADERS

Meeting With Ministers

LD231438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0524 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Managua--On Tuesday the members of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] National Executive, Interior Minister Tomas Borge and Minister of Planning Henry Ruiz, briefed the visiting delegation of the SED Central Committee led by SED Politburo member Werner Felfe on the difficult tasks for overcoming the legacy of the Somoza dictatorship and the civil war. They said they are sure that the Nicaraguan people and their revolutionary vanguard, the Sandinista Liberation Front, will unswervingly continue their revolutionary path.

Borge and Ruiz paid tribute to the broad international solidarity with Nicaragua and thanked the GDR delegation for the active assistance rendered by the people of the GDR. They explained in detail the program for the economic restoration of the country, which aims at increasing production and raising working people's living standards. The participants in the talks noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the GDR and the new Nicaragua and between the SED and the FSLN has developed in a dynamic and constructive way.

Meeting With Bayardo Arce

LD232333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2145 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Managua (ADN)--The SED Central Committee delegation led by Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk Executive, was received in Managua on Wednesday by Bayardo Arce, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Executive and chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua [name and title as received]. Werner Felfe passed on cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which Bayardo Arce reciprocated in a friendly manner on behalf of the FSLN National Executive, the State Council and the Nicaraguan people.

The head of the GDR delegation assured Bayardo Arce that the GDR communists and the population of the socialist German state were following with admiration developments in revolutionary Nicaragua. The GDR people stand in resolute solidarity by the side of the Nicaraguan patriots.

State Council Chairman Arce expressed thanks for the GDR's many demonstrations of friendship and the vigorous assistance that it has given to Nicaragua. The anti-imperialist solidarity has made it possible to resolutely attack the complex problems of reconstruction with initial visible results.

The two politicians agreed that in order to solve current pressing problems it was necessary to repulse the threats to world peace conjured up by imperialism and to undertake energetic steps to safeguard world peace. Bayardo Arce underlined the importance of the attempts being undertaken by the GDR within the framework of the socialist community of states in order to deepen the process of detente in central Europe. The two sides agreed on concrete measures of further cooperation between the SED and the FSLN. Also present at the meeting were delegation members Edgar Fries, SED Central Committee sector leader, and the GDR Ambassador to Nicaragua Gerald Moeckel.

MEXICAN NAVY REPRESENTATIVES END VISIT 23 JULY

LD231513 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Rostock--The first official naval visit by the Mexican Navy to the GDR ended today. The training ship "Comodoro Manuel Azueta" was given a military send-off in Warnemuende, near Rostock. On behalf of the crew, the officer in charge of the visit, Rear Adm Oswaldo Fourzan Marques, expressed thanks for the cordial reception in the GDR. The Mexican officers had already expressed their gratitude for the hospitality accorded to them at a reception the previous evening on board the training ship. Among those present at the reception at the invitation of Mexican Naval Secretary Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara, was GDR Deputy Defense Minister Wilhelm Ehm. Both sides stressed that the talks between Naval Secretary Chazaro Lara and GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and the other meetings during the 4-day visit have contributed to the consolidation of the friendly relations between Mexico and the GDR.

LEADERS CABLE POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU231650 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Text] The following cable of congratulations was sent by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, to Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Dr Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman of the Polish People's Republic [PPR]; and Edward Babiuch, PPR Council of Ministers chairman:

We convey the most cordial greetings and congratulations to you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the PPR Council of Ministers and the fraternal Polish people on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people, on the 36th anniversary of the PPR.

The face of Poland has changed fundamentally and lastingly in 36 years of people's power. Under the tested leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party, the workers class and all working people have created a strong socialist state by their diligence and creativity. It is developing successfully and holds a firm, respected place in the socialist community of states.

These historic achievements also fill us with pride and joy. The GDR people highly esteem the manifold efforts of the communists and all working people of your country in implementing the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Congress. [paragraph continues]

With Poland's steady increase in the economic strength and the further building of the developed socialist society, People's Poland at the same time makes an important contribution to the comprehensive strengthening of the socialist community of states. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states, the PPR actively and successfully works for the implementation of a coordinated peace policy. With its consistent stance in favor of detente, arms limitation and disarmament, the PPR has won great authority among the states of the world.

We may state with joy and satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and trusting cooperation between our two countries has reached a high level. They are based on a new relationship of our peoples with each other, the shaping of which is a great historic feat of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist parties. The firm combatant community and the close cooperation between the SED and the PZPR open new horizons for our cooperation. The relations between our two states and peoples will continue to develop dynamically in the future too, and bear rich fruit on the basis of proletarian internationalism, of the joint socialist goals and interests. The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 28 May 1977 which we imbue with life is proving its value as a guideline for our daily actions.

We shall continue to do everything possible in the future in order to consolidate and constantly deepen the fraternal alliance between our parties and the inviolable friendship of our states and peoples.

On your national day we wish you, dear comrades, the workers class and all the working people of the PPR further successes in forming the developed socialist society, for the benefit of People's Poland, peace and socialism. We add our best wishes for personal well-being, creative strength and health.

MILITARY JOURNAL CRITICIZES IDEOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION

LD241016 Hamburg DPA in German 0856 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--The officers' magazine MILITAERSESEN published by the GDR Defense Ministry has criticized the fact that the communist education received by soldiers during their training period was "very criminally neglected" by the young officers of the National People's Army. Information Bureau West reported on Thursday that this is obviously the case especially during the introduction of the new and highly complicated Soviet weapons systems. Spot checks showed that the training for the complicated and difficult Soviet military technology was not always sufficiently motivated politically and ideologically. The soldiers were not being made aware of the fact that in case of a possible war, they would be facing a "well-trained, brutal and cunning opponent", and that an outstanding mastery of technology was necessary for victory. The magazine said that not enough credit was given to the fact that the new military equipment "is the highly efficient technology of the Soviet working people".

AXEN EXPOUNDS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES AT PROPAGANDA MEETING

AU231200 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Halle (ND)--The answers to questions on the international situation as given by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact at its most recent meeting and the seven-point peace program must form an important part of mass political work in preparation for the SED's 10th Congress. This demand was formulated on Monday [21 July] by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, at a propaganda meeting in Halle. [paragraph continues]

Addressing more than 1,200 participants, he spoke about the 12th SED Central Committee meeting and the party's international tasks.

"The most important aspect of the past decade can be seen in the fact that on the whole more favorable international conditions and starting positions for securing peace and further social progress in the world have been created," emphasized Hermann Axen. "The influence of real socialism has rapidly grown and encompassed new countries. The turn from cold war to detente has been ushered in."

Hermann Axen convincingly explained this development by citing the successes achieved by the peoples of Indochina over the American aggressors. The pro-imperialist regimes in Afghanistan and Iran have collapsed. CENTO and SEATO have disintegrated. The last colonial empires in Africa have disappeared and on the Latin American continent the victory of the people of Nicaragua bears witness to the fact that the counteroffensive conducted by U.S. imperialism in this area has passed its zenith. These profound changes in the international balance of power, Hermann Axen said, are inseparably linked with the increased political, economic and military strength of socialism, with the ideological sway it exercises and the effectiveness of Lenin's peace policy. "This is the main, the commanding line, the foremost tendency in world politics," the speaker underlined.

Hermann Axen proved that the ruling imperialist circles, especially in the United States, had done everything to block the path to detente at the very time that the agreements and treaties on political and military detente had gained acceptance and were concluded. This dangerous course conjures up serious dangers to world peace. The speaker emphasized the firm will of the socialist states to do everything possible to continue the policy of detente and rebuff all imperialist attacks on mankind's desire for peace. In this connection he also referred to the new ideas and concrete proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the most recent negotiations of leading representatives of the USSR and the FRG. Their purpose is to conclude agreements on issues of consolidating peace and international security and accords to restrict the arms race. In mass political work and in the dialogue with all citizens of the republic the new peace proposals must be turned into powerful actions to make it possible to take further steps toward detente.

Hermann Axen said that new, greater achievements to comprehensively strengthen the GDR would be the best preparation for the 10th SED Congress. The 1980 national economic plan must be fulfilled and overfulfilled and two additional days' worth of production must be achieved through socialist competition.

In concluding his talk, Hermann Axen answered topical questions asked by the propagandists.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRAINEES--Agricultural specialists from Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe are currently obtaining additional knowledge and skills for their work at the Zschortau postgraduate training center of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs. In a 6-week training course, the directors of state farms and trade enterprises and other institutions particularly dealt with the planning, management and organization of socialist agricultural enterprises. A 3-month training course for agricultural experts from Algeria, Guayana, the People's Democratic Republic of Yeman and Mali will be concluded in Zschortau shortly. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1103 GMT 16 Jul 80 DW]

KADAR DEPARTS FOR 'SHORT REST' IN USSR

LD231812 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 23 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for the Soviet Union on Wednesday for a short rest, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

HUNGARIAN LEADERS VISIT MOSCOW OLYMPIC VILLAGE

AU230730 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jul 80 p 24

[MTI report: "Hungarian Leaders' Visit With Competitors"]

[Text] Prominent figures of Hungarian public life--Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council; Mihaly Korom, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee, members of the MSZMP Politburo--visited the Olympic village, including the competitors' quarters Saturday [19 July] morning. The guests were accompanied by Matyas Szuros, our country's ambassador in Moscow.

The Hungarian guests were welcomed by Secretary of State Istvan Buda, chairman of the National Physical Culture and Sports Office, and several leading officials of the Olympic village. They viewed the so-called international part of the village, where a cultural center and restaurants and shops are located, and visited the quarters of the Hungarian Olympic delegation. Istvan Buda held a briefing about the preparation of the athletes and work in recent days. The guests inspected the apartments serving as the athletes' quarters and wished, with great affection, good work and much success to participants in the competitions.

Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee and member of the MSZMP Politburo, visited the camp of young spectators at the Olympic games in the vicinity of Moscow and met with the Hungarian young people staying there.

MAGYAR HIRLAP CRITICIZES RONALD REAGAN'S PROGRAM, VIEWS

AU220811 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Jul 80 p 3

[Gabor Kurti article: "Attractive?"]

[Excerpt] So far, what the world knows is that Reagan has openly made intensification of military strength the cornerstone of his program. He proclaims that the policy of strength proposed by the Carter administration is not enough, that the already greatly increased military budget is not worth anything and that additional millions of dollars are needed. The United States must be strong, he said in one of his speeches. The means: The development of the B-1 strategic bomber, the earliest inclusion of the MX missile in the weapons system and production of the neutron weapon. SALT II is unacceptable to Reagan and Carter made a mistake when he signed the treaty in Vienna last year, as well as when he idly watched the overthrow of the shah of Iran's regime. "The United States is in greater danger than the day after Pearl Harbor," alleges Reagan, because, he says, "it is being threatened by the Soviet Union everywhere." And when newspaper editors asked him whether, consequently, he intended to bring back the cold war, he cynically replied: "Why? Has it ever ended?"

Thus, the Republican presidential candidate does not even want to acknowledge the seventies, the achievements of the policy of detente. And it would be self-deception to believe that he, with his archconservative views, represents only a tiny minority in his party. The Republicans' Detroit presidential nominating convention adopted Reagan's outlook almost in its entirety. There is easily room in the party's program for issues which are of world political importance to stand side by side with those which are aimed at winning over the main in the street. Consistent with the presidential candidate's views, the document proclaims new armament plans costing a terrific sum, but it does not forget to hold out the prospect of abolishing the 55-mph speed limit either.

FORTUNE [magazine] provides the following answer to the question why certain capitalist groups need Reagan at all: "The most attractive thing about Reagan is that he is not Jimmy Carter." In which direction would he propel the country? According to FORTUNE, the United States would progress self-assuredly.

Toward the fifties?

HUNGARIAN LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU231303 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jul 80 p 3

["On the National Holiday of Poland: Hungarian Leaders' Greetings Message"]

[Text] On the national holiday of the Polish People's Republic, the 36th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; sent the following message to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; and Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in Warsaw:

Esteemed comrades, on the national holiday of the Polish People's Republic, the 36th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland, we send you and the fraternal Polish people ardent comradely greetings and heartfelt good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the entire Hungarian people and ourselves.

Our people look with appreciation upon the outstanding results that have been attained by the Polish working people, under PZPR leadership, in building an advanced socialist society. They value highly the Polish People's Republic's assiduous and extensive international activity, which serves social progress and the consolidation of peace, and its valuable contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement and the positions of socialism.

We can note with pleasure and satisfaction that, becoming enriched by the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the many centuries old friendship between the Hungarian and Polish people is continuing to be strengthened for the good of our peoples. We, on our part, are making our best endeavors to ensure that the traditional friendship between our peoples and the dynamically developing cooperation between our countries should effectively serve socialist construction in our countries and strengthen the cohesion of the socialist community.

On your national holiday, we hope that you and Poland's working people may achieve additional successes in building an advanced socialist society and making your country prosper.

PAL LOSONCZI TOURS COUNTY HEVES, RECSK

LD231952 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Pal Losonczi, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP and president of the Presidential Council, is spending the day in County Heves today. Andras Fajer reports over the telephone on the program of this official visit.

[Begin recording] The president of the Presidential Council was welcomed in Eger at party headquarters at exactly 1000 by Mihaly Vasko, first secretary of the County Heves Party Committee, who then gave a briefing on the county's economic, political and social situation. Also present at the briefing was Endre Fekete-Gyor, chairman of Heves County Council. Pal Losonczi then went to the Eger-Matra area wine combine.

At 1600 this afternoon Pal Losonczi went from Eger to Recsk. In the copper ore plant of the national ore and mineral mines he was received by the managing director, Andras (Gagyi-Palfy) who told the chairman of the Presidential Council that in Recsk prospectors have found a quantity of copper ore that is considerable even by world standards.

After the visit to the plant, which followed the briefing, Pal Losonczi, left Recsk and returned to Budapest. [end recording]

BRIEFS

FRENCH MINISTER VISIT--French Minister of Budget Maurice Papon, who is visiting Hungary on an official invitation, and Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi, his host, have reviewed economic and financial relations between the two countries and the financial prerequisites for expanding direct cooperation between enterprises, with regard to, among other things, the means provided by the recently concluded Hungarian-French taxation agreement. The French budget minister was received by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Jacques Lecompt, ambassador of the French Republic in Budapest, and Istvan Hetenyi were present at their meeting. Maurice Papon also had talks with Secretary of State Bela Szalai at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jul 80 p 5 AU]

COMPUTER SYSTEM FOR LIBYA--For the first time, Hungarian industry will export a complete computer together with a domestically developed special system program. As a major undertaking of the Chemimas enterprise, a Videoton R-10-type installation, along with a program by the Central Physics Research Institute, will be sent to Libya. There, the tasks of control of a reserach-instructional nuclear reactor, to be set up by Soviet firms, will be performed by the Hungarian program and computer. Competitive negotiations preceded the conclusion of a contract. The Hungarian offer outbid those of prominent U.S., French and Japanese firms. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jul 80 p 7 AU]

PAPER LINKS PAY RAISES TO INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY

LD240910 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 24 Jul 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily today wrote in an extensive article about Poland's economy:

"Everybody agrees that the prices of our domestic market are mispegged, but everybody is also fearful of changes which would even temporarily or partly reduce his purchasing capacity. How should we, under these circumstances, defend the buying power of the zloty? Certainly not through an uncontrolled hike in prices and an uncontrolled expansion of the wage fund. The zloty can be defended only through a production conforming to the plan which provides for an equilibrium between the currency and the goods available on the market.

"It is only purposeful, sought-after and good-quality production that can ensure a growth of the real wages... It is only through work that one can defend the real wage. On the other hand, the eradication of malfunctions in factories, overcoming of bureaucratic barriers, paving the way to the systems of social action, criticism of concrete facts impeding production, evaluations of relations among people, control over the implementation of proposals, production plans, the wage and bonus funds--are not only the right, but also the duty of the factory crews. The exercise of these duties, also in regard to social work, cannot take place at the expense of the production time.

"Our economy is capable of generating more than in the past from the same amount of raw, intermediate materials and energy. To see to this is the duty of executive cadres and direct producers. This is the way of improving the standard of living."

FRG BANKS REPORTED RESCHEDULING POLISH DEBTS

DW231112 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 23 Jul 80 p 2

[Julius Struminski article: "Rescheduling"]

[Text] The time for rescheduling the liabilities of the CEMA countries has begun for German banks. An initial indication of this is the new billion in credit for Poland. Granted, the credit terms do not contain the word rescheduling, but it is clear that this involves credits intended to help Poland over its repayment difficulties. The payment obligations towards the banks of the Federal Republic amount to DM2.7 billion, and the DM1 billion is intended to provide the Polish banks with the funds they lack.

The attempt by the German banks to obtain a government guarantee for 50 percent of the new credit has obviously failed. The Federal Government does not see itself in a position to guarantee rescheduling credits post facto for credits granted earlier by the banks, but it did declare its readiness to guarantee an additional DM500 million credit to Poland. These funds are earmarked for new exports and not for the repayment of old debts, however, but they could well relieve Poland financially and indirectly facilitate the rescheduling action.

The decision by the German banks to grant new credits is no doubt correct and understandable. After all, Poland remains a solid debtor despite all difficulties, and it wishes to stabilize, or even reduce, its indebtedness toward the West. [paragraph continues]

The present Polish import policy, which blocked the road to export orders for many a German company through restrictions, must be viewed differently by the banks, namely, as proof of the solidity of the Polish debtor. What is important for all Western banks is the fact that the granting of the credit gives the Poles a breathing spell and does not put the theory about the Soviet umbrella for all CEMA debts to the test.

The action by the German banks is by no means an isolated action. Poland is also looking to reschedule credits in other countries. Current negotiations with American banks are at least in part also aimed at rescheduling, but the American credit has not yet been finalized. The $500 million demanded by the Poles seems too high for the Americans. It can be assumed, however, that all banks would prefer discreet refunding to a moratorium simply to avoid a chain reaction. So far other CEMA countries seem to be in a better position so that there is no need for them to hit up Western banks. The Hungarians will obtain all credits necessary in 1980. The Czechoslovaks, who are in the best financial situation among the CEMA countries, will also obtain their credits without any problems; they feel that the careful credit policy they have been following so far has been correct.

Yet one cannot rule out indebtedness problems of some other CEMA countries in the years to come. The difficulties from which these states are suffering do not permit lasting import restrictions, which will bring influence to bear on indebtedness. The Polish efforts have possibly opened a way for other CEMA countries with regard to rescheduling.

As a whole, however, the situation should not be dramatized. The overall indebtedness of CEMA is still within the framework of what is acceptable. The CEMA countries are still better debtors than many other countries. They want to remain what they are. They will therefore do everything possible to keep their financial situation under control.

TANJUG REPORTS ON REASONS FOR, OUTCOME OF STRIKES

LD231140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, July 23, TANJUG--The immediate cause of the strikes which have recently been shaking Poland (?is) the increase of meat and meat products' prices, but the mainspring of workers and citizens' dissatisfaction in a number of regions in the country is the general rise of the cost of living and the low incomes.

Unlike the events of December 1970 and June 1974 [as received], this time the people did not take to the streets, and everything takes place within work organizations themselves.

As for the public information media, the appeals to the malcontent and strikers have so far come from the central party daily TRYBUNA LUDU and the television, which call on all the citizens to "seriously consider" the difficult situation in the country and to behave in accordance with the "noblest ideas of the well-being for the fatherland."

The wave of strikes began some ten days ago by the work stoppage in the municipal services, and quickly spread to the large workshops of, above all, machine building industry, the most important industrial branch in the country.

The strike in the voivodship of Lublin has caused grave concern and agitation in the public here, as this was the first case of work stoppage in an entire city. After the demand of certain categories of the employed were met, this strike, which lasted longer than any other, has been stopped. This strike was lead by a strike committee with whom a special government commission, led by Vice Premier Jagielski, negotiated for several days.

In explaining the very complex problems of the country, TRYBUNA LUDU quoted first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Gierek who, during a consultation with the party and economic activists shortly after the strikes broke out, warned that any new issuing of the currency would disrupt the market, diminish its value, prolong the queuing in front of shops and bring additional difficulties to the country. Gierek said that each additional zloty (the national currency) must be justified by increased production.

All this is reported today in the Yugoslav daily BORBA commentary by its Warsaw correspondent.

PAP COMMENTATOR VIEWS CURRENT SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

LD240422 Warsaw PAP in English 0210 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 July, PAP--PAP commentator Zbigniew Suchar writes on Poland's current socio-economic situation:

Justly proud of Poland's present prominent position among other countries of the world, we also realize that the capacities we have developed have to be utilized in the best way possible. We have pointed out, and now we stress it even more, that the key to further progress is a full mobilization of our fundamental, actually our strategic reserve which lies in effective management.

On top of many objective perturbations created by changeable world market trends and unfavourable weather conditions, which have at different times of the year affected key branches of the economy, agriculture in particular, causing socially acute losses, issues of a subjective nature have come to the foreground. They boil down to a question many people ask themselves now: Whether what we have done we have done as best as we could and should have done.

Meeting the needs of our families and all of our society depends on the effectiveness of our work; those needs have their iron-clad hierarchy, and the degree and pace of their satisfaction are determined by factors which cannot be bypassed.

Broadly understood effectiveness must be a common denominator of action in all fields--from production in the strict sense, where it has become necessary to balance and remove structural disproportions, to issues linked to a re-modelling of the system of planning and management, and the improvement of economic motivations, to the whole of the social infrastructure, which is not free of shortcomings. This is the only realistic programme.

It does, however, require changes in the way of thinking, a disciplined attitude, increased responsibility for one's duties. Any reckless step, which does not reckon with the reality, aggravates the problems. Tensions may be either aggravated or relieved. Surely disturbances in the everyday rhythm of work are not conducive to relieving our burdens.

True, many issues have accumulated. There are also cases of negligence which cannot be removed overnight. But there are also symptoms of disorientation, which often prevents us from combining the obvious imperative of rational economy with an unpardonable struggle against the waste of social property, from counteracting social ills or bureaucracy, which, unfortunately, has not been completely eliminated yet and sometimes ruins the best of intentions. An exclusively consumerist attitude leads to additional disruption of the balance between the incomes of the population and their product cover, It is contrary to the interests of us all.

We all know that definite obstacles, shortages and delays which have been growing for some time, and specially those revealed only last year, have been exerting an inevitable influence on the organization and the course of fulfilling this year's targets. We had to make them more realistic. Among the most important shortages, and they are higher than expected, there are those involving materials and cooperation, which are compounded by import problems. Recently, the weather has again affected adversely the crops. It is all the more important to step up efforts to face these additional problems.

PZPR POLITBURO, ZSL PRESIDIUM VIEW AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

LD231927 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] A joint meeting of the party Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] today discussed the present situation in agriculture and steps aimed at reducing flood damage and results of bad weather conditions.

It was affirmed that the most important task at present is good preparation and the efficient implementation of the harvest, as well as good management of crops and completion of the sowing campaign on schedule. The supply of foodstuffs to the population as well as the entire economic situation of our country will depend decisively on this.

All departments were put under obligation to implement fully the system for supplying all means of agricultural production. The purchase and trade centers were instructed to adapt their working hours to the needs of agriculture.

The party Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL appealed to all farmers and to workers of institutions serving agriculture to intensify their efforts in order to achieve the full technical efficiency of agricultural machines and equipment and thorough implementation of the harvest, to stock fodder and to make good preparations for the sowing campaign.

In the present difficult situation, not even the slightest waste of agricultural produce at field and purchase centers or in transport and processing plants can be tolerated.

MORE FLOODING IN SEVERAL REGIONS REPORTED

LD232040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The weather again deteriorated in the past few days. The heaviest rainfalls were noted in the southwestern regions, near Gdansk and Koszalin, and in the eastern regions. Rain has stopped the water from receding from previously inundated fields and meadows. The water level in rivers in Krosno Voivodship again rose, particularly the San, Wislok, and Lubatowka. It has become necessary to declare a flood alert in the region and to direct fire brigade units and all specialist services to rescue operations. Thousands of town and village inhabitants are taking part in protecting farmland, rural and town dwellings, including in Sanok, Jaslo and Krosno.

The largest agricultural areas have been flooded in Zartyn, Jeglice and Rymanow Parishes. Indispensable aid has been provided for a score of evacuated families. Also young people and boy scouts on camping holidays have been carefully looked after.

A flood alert has again been declared in threatened regions of Wroclaw and Walbrzych Voivodships, where the rivers Bystrzyca, Olawa, Sleza and Baryca are rising again. Regional antiflood committees have been working intensively on the banks of the Noteo in Bydgoszcz Voivodship. The situation in Leszno Voivodship has improved slightly, the level of the rivers has dropped. Also the level in inundated regions in Torun and Bydgoszcz Voivodships is dropping.

The resumption of navigation on the Odra River announced for today has been postponed. After severe rainfalls in southwestern Poland, Odra tributaries have risen again. There was also a need to release water from retention reservoires. The halt in Odra navigation, which has been going on for nearly 3 weeks, has caused considerable losses in the transportation of goods.

SITUATION IN GOODS TRANSPORTATION 'WELL IN HAND'

LD181958 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] There were three major national economic bottlenecks in Poland which were tangibly evident last year: Energy, raw materials, and transport. Raw materials still do constitute a headache in many areas of industry. In energy, however, it seems that the economy is, if not over the hump, at least in control of the situation. And in transport, too, to judge by the half-year figure for 1980, the situation is now well in hand. The figures show that the state-run major road haulage company carried 150 million tons of goods between January and the end of June this year, notably in excess of what it had planned, while inland water transport accounted for a record 9.3 million tons. The railways carried 22 million tons more than last year, although 2 million less than they intended. And paradoxically enough it is in this shortfall that the positive aspect appears, for the railways did have the capacity. What was lacking for the first time in a very long time was the customers.

In a word, the first half of 1980 saw the railways enjoying a small though evident reserve capacity and that has not happened throughout the 1970's. The river barges, too, though they met their 6-month target, could have hauled more had the cargoes been available. There are several reasons for this optimistic state of affairs.

One is that better use is being made of the available stock. An average of 1 ton more goods is being carried per wagon than 1 year ago and the turnaround time has also been substantially curtailed. On the other hand, due to the planned cutback in imports there are not so many goods having to be carried out of the port. Then again, the commissioning of the special line bringing iron ore from the USSR and delivering Polish sulfur to that country is beginning to take a very heavy load off east-west general goods traffic. The railways have also brought in several new heavy-duty, high-power, electric locomotives which are improving general efficiency and speeding up cargo movement. Last but not least, management structures have been streamlined and cargo handling methods have been modernized, to mention but the increasingly wide introduction of travel services and line traffic.

With the railways now enjoying a breathing space, the stress is being placed on continuing the electrification program and on further organizational measures which will make it simpler to keep the trains moving and to get the goods to the domestic customers and to the export outlets on time.

DECORATION FOR GIEREK, SECURITY, COURT ABUSES REPORTAGE NOTED

London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 14 Jul 80 p 4 WA

[Text] As though ironically, Gierek received a medal from the International Institute of Human Rights for services rendered in promoting human rights. During that same time, numerous facts from life in Poland attested to the manner in which citizens' rights are respected under Gierek's administrations.

Besides, it is not the question of the medal itself, for that is normally given to the head of state hosting the congress organized by that institute. The more fundamental point is that the medal was handed him by a distinguished politician and member of the French Government, Edgar Faure, who--citing Gierek's contributions--noted his commendable role in observing human rights and public civic freedoms. Since this congress does not possess any greater importance (the DZIENNIK POLSKI already wrote about it on 7 July), it officially did not perceive any violation of human rights in the Soviet bloc countries.

It was then only the KSS-KOR representatives who delivered a memorandum to Chairman Faure mentioning the violation of civic rights in Russia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. The speech by the founder of these affairs, the American millionaire Hammer, eloquently attested to the political orientation of the participants of the congress. He spoke about his recent visit to Moscow and his conversation with Brezhnev. The elderly millionaire declared that he completely believed in Brezhnev's explanation about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the readiness of the Soviet dictator to withdraw his troops the moment the other powers do not threaten the independence of Afghanistan. As can be seen, Hammer likes fairy tales--it is a shame that it is only the ones which Brezhnev tells.

Repressive Trials

From the medal ceremony let us proceed to reality. The trial of Marek Kozlowski took place in Slupsk on 1 July. We [DZIENNIK POLSKI] have written about the matter before. Therefore, we are recalling only that the charge was fabricated by the militia which was seeking revenge against Kozlowski for publicly unmasking the terror perpetrated by it. The court shut its eyes to the lack of evidence of guilt and sentenced Kozlowski to 19 months' imprisonment. His defenders, Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki and Jacek Taylor, announced the presentation of an appeal action. Contrary to their motion, the judge decided that Kozlowski will continue to remain in prison.

On 4 July a trial was supposed to take place before the regional court in Gdansk of Tadeusz Szczudlowski, a Defense Movement [ROPCIO] activist, and Dariusz Kobzdej from the Young Poland Movement. For giving speeches on this year's Third of May observance, the Midsdemeanors Court sentenced them to 3 months' detention. They appealed this decision before the Regional Court. From that moment, further harassment aimed at actually holding them as long as possible in prison, began against them.

The first revocatory trial took place before the court on 3 June, but, at that time, Judge Zbigniew Sulkowski, on the recommendation of the public prosecutor, postponed the trial to 4 July under the pretext of completing evidence materials but the trial did not take place at all because the judge was ill. The case was not so complicated that another presiding judge could not be designated, but the idea was to prolong the repressions against the opposition activists. A new date was not set. The harassment lies in the fact that the new trial date will probably be set so late that it will already be after the sentence was served or just before its completion. Therefore, it, will have no practical meaning for those arrested.

They Fear the Workers

The UB [the Security Service] again "became interested" in the free trade union activists in Western Pomerania. In Szczecin Jan Paprocki and Tadeusz Kocielowicz were detained as well as Zbigniew Jakubcewicz, at whose home a search was conducted previously. Another trade union activist, Stefan Kozlowski, and one of the editors of the independent ROBOTNIK, Jan Litynski, were detained near Gryfino.

In Gdansk, Andrzej Gwiazda and his wife Joanna, free trade union activists, were arrested. They were already previously harassed by the UB many times and detained.

Struggle With the Press

Within the framework of the struggle of the "Bezpieka" [the Security Service] with the independent press in Kalisz, a search of [the apartment of] Andrzej Krawczyk was carried out and a large quantity of paper was confiscated. In Motycz, near Lublin, the UB forced its way into the apartment of a second-year student at the Catholic University of Lublin, Maria Dajba. During her absence, a manual duplicating machine, 120 stencils, and 80 reams of paper were confiscated. She was arrested 3 days later and despite illness was held under arrest for 48 hours. Maria Dajba was an activist in the ROPCIO.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

AU231628 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Jul 80 pp 1,2

[Joint communique issued in Warsaw on the 17-20 July official visit to Poland by Prof Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Passages in all capitals denote boldface as published.]

[Text] PAP--PROF MOCHTAR KUSUMAATMAJA, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF INDONESIA, ENDED HIS OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND ON 20 JULY AND WENT ON TO NEW YORK. HE WAS SEEN OFF AT OKECIE AIRPORT BY FOREIGN MINISTER EMIL WOJTASZEK.

THE COMMUNIQUE ON MINISTER KUSUMAATMAJA'S VISIT STATES THAT HE WAS RECEIVED BY POLISH STATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN HENRYK JABLONSKI AND BY PREMIER EDWARD BABIUCH.

The Indonesian guest went to Krakow, where he toured the city's monuments. During his visit to the Oswiecim-Brzezinka former Hitlerite concentration camp he placed flowers at the international monument to the victims of fascism.

THE POLISH AND INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSSED POLISH-INDONESIAN RELATIONS AND STATED WITH SATISFACTION THAT THESE RELATIONS ARE DEVELOPING FAVORABLY, THAT THEY HELP STRENGTHEN FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO STATES AND THAT THEY SERVE THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE WORLD. THE SIDES DECIDED TO CONTINUE ACTIVITIES TO INTENSIFY THESE RELATIONS.

The sides stressed that there are many unused opportunities to intensify Polish-Indonesian economic cooperation and trade.

The two ministers exchanged views on current international problems, paying particular attention to the urgent tasks of strengthening international security and developing cooperation in Europe and Southeast Asia.

THE SIDES EXPRESSED THEIR CONCERN OVER THE DETERIORATING INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PROCESS OF DETENTE. THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ESCALATION OF THE ARMS RACE AND THE TENSION PERSISTING IN MANY REGIONS OF THE WORLD GIVE RISE TO PARTICULAR CONCERN.

The two ministers stressed the need to intensify efforts to promote detente, peace and disarmament and to eliminate by peaceful means the present sources of tension and conflicts.

THE TWO SIDES NOTED THAT A JUST, LASTING AND COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTION TO THE MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM SHOULD PROVIDE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARAB PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO AN INDEPENDENT EXISTENCE.

THE TWO MINISTERS CONDEMNED THE POLICY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND APARTHEID AND VOICED THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLES FOR THE FINAL LIQUIDATION OF COLONIALISM AND NEOCOLONIALISM IN AFRICA.

They noted that the nonaligned movement is playing a crucial role in the struggle for peace, international security and social progress.

The two ministers expressed support for the aims and principles of the United Nations and stressed the need to increase the effectiveness of UN activities in ensuring peace and security in the world and in solving the world problems regarding socioeconomic development.

MINISTER MOCHTAR KUSUMAATMAJA OFFERED HIS CORDIAL THANKS FOR THE HOSPITALITY AND WARM RECEPTION GIVEN TO HIM AND HIS ENTOURAGE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND INVITED FOREIGN MINISTER EMIL WOJTASZEK TO PAY AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDONESIA.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

COUNCIL OF STATE RATIFIES CONVENTION BANNING DISCRIMINATION

LD181934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The Council of State today ratified the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December last year.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE

23 July Departure

AU231221 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1135 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jul (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday at noon, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Elena Ceausescu, left for France where they are to pay an official visit at the invitation of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, and of Mme Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing.

Accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit are Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state [words indistinct]; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the republic.

At the Otopeni Airport, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were seen off by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, the other members of the party and state leadership.

Also present at the airport were numerous Bucharesters who bid a warm farewell to Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, wishing them success in this new mission of peace and collaboration in France.

Paris Arrival

AU231517 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, arrived this afternoon in France on an official visit at the invitation of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, and Mme Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were warmly met at the airport by the French head of state and Mme Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing.

Beginning of Talks

AU231010 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu today began an official visit to France at the invitation of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Mme Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing.

During the arrival ceremony, the Romanian and French heads of state exchanged speeches in the airport, where the high-ranking Romanian guests were also met by Premier Raymond Barre, other members of the government and high-ranking officials. France, President Giscard d'Estaing said, is happy to receive the leader of a state that plays such an important role in the policy of detente in Europe. The presence here of President Nicolae Ceausescu demonstrates the usefulness of this policy and the permanence of our dialogue, which is a natural and necessary one. It is a natural dialogue since it was born at the same time as our peoples, and it is a necessary one since the situation in the world requires that we see, talk to and understand each other. It is a dialogue between two countries equally attached to the principles of independence, self-respect and respect for the independence of others.

Thanking his host for these welcoming words, Romania's President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu briefly recalled the traditions, with deep historical roots, of friendly relations between our countries and peoples, relations which derive from common origins of culture and civilization and from the struggle for national independence.

Our ties have developed, under the new conditions, to a relatively high level and there are opportunities for further stimulating them. There is no other path, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, than the path of meetings between peoples, of talks and of jointly finding solutions to the complex problems of the contemporary world. In this spirit, the Romanian head of state said, I hope that the current meeting and talks will lead to intensifying bilateral and international cooperation. I am convinced that our countries can make an important contribution to European security and to the cause of detente, peace and national independence.

An initial meeting took place at the Hotel de (Marinie) between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, and Mme Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing.

This afternoon, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu met again with Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, and Mme Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing. On this occasion, the two heads of state conducted their first talks.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Giscard d'Estaing expressed full satisfaction with the new high-level Romanian-French dialogue and stressed that it is a natural expression of feelings of friendship and profound respect mutually nurtured for each other by the Romanian and French peoples as well as an expression of close cooperation between our countries and of the determination of Romania and France to intensify this cooperation.

The two presidents pointed out the particular significance and usefulness of high-level Romanian-French contacts in Bucharest and Paris and of the current meeting for promoting fruitful cooperation between the two countries, to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The two heads of state decided that the concrete aspects of bilateral cooperation should be examined during working meetings between members of the two countries' delegations, in order to find new and adequate ways and means to expand Romanian-French cooperation in the economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields and to expand and intensify trade exchanges.

During the talks the sides reviewed events that have occurred since the last Romanian-French summit meeting, the evolution of international life and international economic problems and their impact on the situation in the world, including in Europe. They emphasized the need to make efforts to find political solutions, through negotiations, to current problems facing mankind and to resume and deepen detente.

The meeting and talks which took place in the Red Salon of the Paris residence of the Romanian head of state at the Hotel de (Marinie) proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

French Coverage

For French coverage of President Ceausescu's 4-day official visit to France beginning 23 July, see the France section of the 24 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO RCP CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY MEETING 19 JULY

AU211000 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at solemn meeting of the RCP Political Executive Committee, the State Council and the Government of Romania devoted to the 15th anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress, 19 July in Neptun resort]

[Text] Dear comrades: First of all I would like to thank the Political Executive Committee for this initiative to retrospectively examine the distance covered between the Ninth RCP Congress and now and for the congratulations and wishes addressed to me.

I would like to warmly thank the party and all our people for their trust, for the way in which the party is carrying out its task as the leading political force in our society and for the way in which all our people, closely unite within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] around the party and its program, and are unflinchingly implementing the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state.

Indeed, the ninth congress has marked a point of transition to a new stage of development of the Romanian socialist society, the stage of consolidating socialist achievements and then of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

In all the years of socialist construction, our party has honorably fulfilled its historic mission to completely eliminate the bourgeois-landlord system and social and national exploitation and oppression and to build the socialist society which ensures full equality of rights for the working people and all the people, full freedom, ever better living and working conditions, the continuous growth of the economic forces, the development of science and culture and the strengthening of the independence and sovereignty of our socialist fatherland.

In the years since the ninth congress, through the self-denying work of all our people, we have attained wonderful results in developing the forces of production, improving social relations and increasing the national wealth and the material and intellectual living standard of the people. Reality and life have powerfully demonstrated the correctness of our party policy and of decisions adopted by the 9th, 10th and 11th congresses and will undoubtedly demonstrate the correctness of decisions adopted at the recent 12th Party Congress, too.

I can state that, if we could go back in time and history and if today were the opening day of the ninth congress, I would do everything possible to carry out the same policy. The problems discussed at the ninth congress and at the following congresses would be confronting the party now as they did at that time and I would do my utmost to resolve them in the same spirit.

When saying this, I do not mean that everything has been perfect and that there have been no mistakes and shortcomings in implementing the decisions of the ninth and following congresses. But the general line, both in domestic and international policy, has been correct and--with the experience to date, were we now at the ninth congress--I would not change it at all. Had we had then the experience of today from the viewpoint of organization and practical activity, we would have probably laid greater emphasis on certain aspects and I believe that we would have worked better so as to avoid certain mistakes that were made. Nevertheless, we would still adopt the same political line based on the revolutionary concept of scientific-socialism and on dialectical and historical materialism, since this revolutionary concept has been in full accordance with the realities prevailing in Romania. We have worked in such as way as to always apply general principles and laws to Romania's specific conditions.

I do not wish to mention figures now. In this period, industry, agriculture, science and culture have developed and the people's living standard has increased considerably. Our country has changed radically, both from the material and social viewpoints. I believe that, among the particularly important achievements, we must point out the correctness of measures for the administrative-territorial reorganization and economic development of all the country's regions and counties. From this viewpoint, we can say that we have acted in such a way as to ensure that the territorial distribution of the forces of production has created the necessary conditions for improving the living conditions of all working people and for an unprecedented flourishing of all localities in our fatherland. In view of the situation we inherited and of the fact that there still exist very backward regions even in the most developed countries, we could state that what we have achieved in this field powerfully demonstrates that only under conditions of implementation of the revolutionary and socialist concept, can one eliminate the backwardness of regions and raise the development level of the country. By applying this to the international situation, we can state that this is the way in which one can eliminate underdeveloping and raise all nations and peoples to a dignified and free life.

We have done everything possible to ensure the active participation of our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia,and the broad people's masses in running all fields of activity. Our socialist democracy system, unique in its way, powerfully demonstrates the broad opportunities offered by the socialist system for the direct participation of the broad masses in running society, consciously attaining their communist destiny and continuously raising the people's material and intellectual living standard.

It is worth mentioning that--in applying the revolutionary concept of full equality of rights between all our fatherland's citizens, regardless of nationality--our party knew how to correctly resolve and ensure full equality of rights for all working people and how to create conditions so that this equality be not only declarative but also real, both in the field of the forces of production and the social relations and in participating in leading all fields. It has also created conditions for using the coinhabiting nationalities' own language in education, cultural activity and other fields. We can state that this is another achievement that both our socialist society and Communist Party can be proud of. As I have said on other occasions, too, I would like to repeat here that we would be glad if nationalities [minorities] everywhere enjoyed the same rights and lived in the same conditions as the nationalities in Romania. Actually, we believe that we are a people in which everybody, regardless of nationality or language, is closely united and has a single goal, namely to build socialism and communism, to raise the fatherland onto ever higher peaks of civilization and to ensure national independence and sovereignty. (applause)

It is a coincidence that on this anniversary our party has reached an impressive level from the viewpoint of its membership which exceeds 3 million. This is a very important factor, which proves the force and organizational capacity of our party. Through its organizations and members, the RCP is present in all socioeconomic fields and all localities, actually exerting the role of leading political force and uniting all forces of our nation and people along a single road, the road of unswervingly building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, ensuring the progress toward communism and promoting an international policy of peace and cooperation with all countries, regardless of social system.

Were we to refer to international policy and go back in time 15 years, I could also state with a clear conscience that our party has done its duty and that the foreign policy promoted in this period has been in full accordance with interests of our people and of the cause of socialism, cooperation and peace in the world. We might have acted better in one or another field, but we would not make any change in the decisions adopted by our congresses--beginning with the 9th congress and then by the 10th, 11th and 12th congresses--on our political line in the field of international relations. It has been proven fully correct and this has ensured that Romania makes an important contribution to resolving complex problems of the international life, enjoys prestige at the world level and has friends throughout the world.

Of course, it is not enough to merely look back on the progress we have made. Indeed, we have good reason to be satisfied and we can say that everything we have done and the activities of our party, Central Committee and the Political Executive Committee were in full agreement with our people's strivings and with interests of the cause of socialism and communism. However, since we are communists and revolutionaries, we cannot be content with merely looking back at the distance covered, we must look forward. As we all know, there is still much to be done to carry out the party program adopted by the 11th congress. Generally speaking, the first 5-year plan which concludes this year, ensures the fulfillment of provisions for this period. However, there is still a long period ahead of us, namely two 5-year plans. Therefore, so as to express myself in percentages, two-thirds are left of this period in which we must act to fulfill, in general, the party program provisions which cover a period up to 1990 and some provisions even after 1990.

The 12th congress has drafted a clear political line and precise targets for unflinchingly implementing the party program. In yesterday's meeting, we discussed provisions for the first year of the next 5-year plan. Following that the drafting of an entire 5-year plan should be completely finished in the autumn, when we will submit it for discussion to the Central Committee Plenum and then to the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. The provisions are clear, in keeping with the forces of our people and party. We are firmly convinced that we will commendably fulfill the decisions of the 12th party congress and and the provisions of the next 5-year plan, the second stage of building the comprehensively sively developed socialist society in our fatherland. This, however, requires that we draw a number of lessons on improving practical and organizational activity, in order to better fulfill the highly responsible tasks facing us and to implement the program provisions. It is necessary to do everything possible to ensure that the next 5-year plan really becomes the 5-year plan of science and technology and of the assertion of what is new and of a new quality in all fields. We must be somewhat firmer and more determined in eliminating what is old and outdated, so to speak, which no longer corresponds to the new stage and has to be removed. We must resolutely eliminate the old state of affairs which have made their way and are still present in our activity--and which had no place in this activity even in the past--and we must do everything possible to promote a new and revolutionary style in all fields.

The overall line and the program drafted by the 12th congress are correct. However, we must do everything possible to implement the overall measures required for unflinchingly implementing this program and general line.

There is still much left to be done in continuously improving social leadership. We have a good, democratic and broad framework. However, we must act in a spirit of greater initiative, responsibility and discipline to implement tasks incumbent upon everybody within the framework of the division of labor, from the Central Committee, the Political Executive Committee, the State Council, the government on down. [paragraph continues]

The main principle of our activity is the principle of collective work; we have deliberative bodies from the highest to the lowest level. However, it is no less true that the principle of collective work cannot and must not absolve anybody of responsibility for the field in which he works. We must jointly discuss and decide on measures and the overall line; but afterwards, everybody must directly work in this field to implement the established line and measures. We cannot say that everybody should do the same thing. The division of labor is not only of a general, social nature. It also exists in our party-state collective leadership bodies, where everybody has precise duties and must act with responsibility and determination to carry them out. If work is not carried out properly in some places, neither the collective leadership nor the collective body can properly carry out its activity. That is why, while acting to increase the responsibility of our collective bodies and to ensure the broad and organized participation of the broad masses, communists and cadres in leading and taking decisions, we must also stress the need for practical activity and the responsibility in devolving on each person, from the highest to the lowest level, down to the communist and worker working at the lathe or on the tractor, down to the scientist in the laboratory and so forth. Each individual has his own responsibility and nobody can hide behind the collective leadership and claim that, if things do not work as they should, the responsibility devolves on the collective body alone. Of course, it may well be that the collective body is also guilty, since it did not properly distribute the forces or did not intervene on time where things started going wrong, to take measures and ensure forces and manpower capable of properly resolving the problems.

Therefore, by drawing conclusions from past work, we must think about working better and with greater responsibility and revolutionary spirit, to commendably fulfill duties devolving on each collective and individual in his field of activity.

I also believe that we should stress, on this occasion, the need to pay greater attention to raising the political and ideological level of our cadres and their professional, technical and scientific training. In the present-day conditions, when we attach primary importance to the powerful assertion of science, to new and a higher quality in all fields, one cannot conceive of the fulfillment of these requirements without continuously raising the level of political and professional knowledge and the ideological level of cadres. This applies to all our party-state cadres and all our party, which, as I have previously said, currently has 3 million members. This is a very important thing and we are pleased with this huge force of the party. However, we must understand that it is now necessary to give priority to raising the political and ideological level of communists and party members. Likewise, we must act to intensify political, educational and cultural activities in order to raise the overall socialist consciousness of the working people. The construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society presupposes not only the development of the forces of production and the material base, which are obviously of decisive importance, but also the raising of the socialist consciousness and the overall knowledge of the people. Without this we cannot build socialism and communism; the people's conscious participation in running and shaping their own destiny presupposes a full and broad understanding of the problems of social development and the arming of the masses and all the people with the revolutionary concept about the world, in order to give them the possibility to judge events in a knowledgeable way.

Indeed, we have good reason to be pleased that all the people endorse our party's policy. We have attained good results in developing socialist consciousness, but we must lay greater emphasis on the political and educational work. [paragraph continues]

We must understand that conscience, professional, scientific and technological training and political-educational education are very important and inseparable factors, which mutually condition each other along with the development of the forces of production. Only by acting in both directions and taking into account the simultaneous development of all aspects, both the material and intellectual ones, will we manage to firmly march forward, to implement the program and ensure unswerving progress toward the communist society.

I do not wish to refer to economic problems since we have discussed them several times in recent months and dealt with them in detail.

The message of the Political Executive Committee [congratulating Ceausescu on the Ninth RCP Congress anniversary] included references to international policy. Indeed, as I have already mentioned, we have had and are promoting a correct international policy. The orientations laid down by our congresses have been proven right. We live, however, in a period when new and very serious problems have emerged in international life. A state of extreme tension has been reached in the first part of this year. There were moments when an outbreak of complications could have been expected, complications which could have led to a catastrophe and a general war. We have already discussed the causes of these events and I do not wish to refer to them now.

I believe that the position adopted by our party and country has been proven completely correct. From the very beginning, in connection with various events that have occurred, we have spoken out firmly for halting tension and finding political solutions for their resolution.

It is worth stressing the fact that in this period the international public opinion and a number of states in all continents have shown great responsibility and lucidity and have acted to halt the tension and continue the policy of detente. It must be particularly stressed that many states which were asked to accept foreign military bases or military support have refused it. A number of other states have acted to temper various measures leading to tension and to discourage a number of actions capable of sharpening this tension, by advocating political solutions which should proceed from observance of the national independence of peoples, from the nonuse of force and the threat of force and from the need for problems to be solved through negotiations. I believe that this active position of the international public opinion and of various states in all continents has played a decisive role in halting the aggravation of tension and reducing it to a certain extent. Of course, we must be fully aware of the fact that there are still quite serious dangers and that everything should be done to continue to forcefully act to politically resolve complex problems and to resume and promote the policy of detente, cooperation and peace, which must be based on observance of each people's independence.

There are important problems to be resolved in Europe and we must do everything possible to unswervingly implement the policy laid down by the 12th Party Congress in order to contribute to building a better and more just world, based on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs, a world where people can develop in accordance with their desires, a world of mutually advantageous cooperation.

We have always acted to strengthen relations with all socialist countries and to overcome differences between them. I believe that we have acted correctly and that we must continue to do everything possible to expand relations with all socialist countries and to contribute to overcoming existing differences and strengthening unity and cooperation. There is no doubt that, if all countries acted in unity and in the spirit of revolutionary principles of scientific socialism, they would exert a huge influence along the road of social progress, peace, detente and the independence of peoples. Therefore, we must do everything possible to implement the policy of strengthening and remaking, so to speak, the unity of all socialist countries.

Our policy attaches great importance to relations with developing countries, nonaligned states and small- and medium-sized countries. Life has fully demonstrated the correctness of this policy and the need to strengthen solidarity and cooperation between all these countries in order to fully eliminate the imperialist policy and colonial oppression, to consolidate national independence and to facilitate the socioeconomic development of these countries. We will also continue to do everything possible in the future to develop this cooperation and strengthen this solidarity, in the belief that this is a inseparable part of our revolutionary policy, of the struggle for a better and more just world and of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and the policy of force and threat of force.

We have also expanded relations with the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system. I believe that we were right and that if we were to start it all over again we would proceed along the same road, since--under conditions of the existence of countries with different social systems--it is necessary to ensure broad cooperation, proceeding from mutual respect for each people's right to freely choose its own system, without any foreign interference, and also from the need for active cooperation in promoting a policy of peace, security and broad cooperation in the international division of labor.

Therefore, we are dutybound to do everything possible and be more active at the international level to make an increasingly greater contribution to implementing the party program and the decisions of the 12th congress and promoting a democratic international policy of full equality among all nations.

Since we mark the anniversary of the ninth congress, we must necessarily stress the fact that we have succeeded in attaining a powerful development of our cooperation with communist and workers parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, with national liberation movements and with other democratic and progressive forces. The very presence of 162 delegations of these parties at the 12th RCP Congress and the arrival of scores of messages demonstrate the scope of these ties and our party's contribution to strengthening the international solidarity of communist parties, on the basis of the new principles of equality and respect for each party's independence and the unity and cooperation of all progressive and anti-imperialist parties and forces. This is one of the very important positive aspects of our party's international activity. [paragraph continues]

We will have to do everything possible in the future, too, to contribute to strengthening the new kind of unity between communist and workers parties and the cooperation with socialists, liberation movements, other democratic parties and forces and the broad masses everywhere, aware of the fact that the guarantee for a policy of detente, peace and national independence lies in strengthening unity and solidarity in the common struggle of these forces.

You have referred in your message to my contribution in implementing, during this period, our party-state policy at the domestic and international level. I thank you for this and want to stress that I have tried to do everything possible to justify the trust of the party, the collective trust of the Central Committee and the Political Executive Committee, and the trust of the broad masses and the people themselves, by acting in the spirit of their aspirations for social and national justice and for an advanced socialist society which can ensure full freedom for our nation and people and the plenary assertion of the human personality. Again, if I were to start it all over again from the ninth congress or from the moment I entered the revolutionary movement, I would proceed along the same path and act in the same spirit. I will also continue to do everything possible in the future to meet the trust of the party and people, proceeding from the fact that, as a communist and revolutionary, nothing is more precious for me than the people's interests, the cause of the people's freedom and progress, of building socialism and communism, of ensuring an ever higher material and intellectual living standard, of continuously developing the fatherland and of strengthening the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania. (loud applause)

I assure you and the Central Committee that I will try to unflinchingly promote our party's principles of collective work but also of strengthening individual responsibility. I assure the entire party and people that I will spare no effort for the cause of socialism, for the people's freedom and independence and for the cause of international peace and cooperation. (loud applause)

I have already mentioned it, but I would like to again stress in conclusion that everything we have achieved is due to the party and our people and workers class. Of course, each man has a role in fulfilling his duties; but we must always bear in mind, and never forget it, that only by strengthening the party, its unity and force and only by ensuring the unity of all the people around the party can we guarantee the fulfillment of the program for socialist and communist construction. Our strength has always lain and lies in the unity of the party, in collective work and in the way in which the people have followed the party. The future of the implementation of the program lies in party unity, in raising its role as leading political force and in unswervingly implementing the principles of democratic leaders and of the participation of the masses in this leadership, since only with the people closely united around the party do we have the guarantee of a correct policy. Individuals play an important role to the extent that they serve the people, are revolutionaries and serve the cause of the party, socialism and communism. (loud applause)

GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CHANGES REPORTED

AU221451 Bucharest OFFICIAL BULLETIN in Romanian No 49, 20 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. Comrade Ioan Baicu shall be released from his position of deputy minister of transportation and telecommunications and director general of the Danube-Black Sea Canal Center and be appointed as technical and project supervisor of the canal work.

Article 2. Comrade Col Gen Vasile Ionel shall be released as deputy minister of national defense and appointed as deputy minister of transportation and telecommunications and director general of the Danube-Black Sea Canal Center.

Article 3. Comrade Rear Admiral Neculai Harjau shall be released from his position as sole commander of the port of Constanta.

Article 4. Comrade Ioan Pasidea, captain first class, shall be appointed to the position of sole commander of the port of Constanta.

Article 5. Comrade Vice Admiral Gheorghe Sandu shall be released as deputy minister of transportation and telecommunications and head of the Naval Transportation Department.

Article 6. Comrade Rear Admiral Neculai Harjau shall be appointed deputy minister of transportation and telecommunications and head of the Naval Transportation Department.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

FLOODS, DAMAGE TO CROPS, ROADS, HOMES REPORTED

AU240838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jul (AGERPRES)--[Passage indistinct] the Arad and Timis counties. First estimates show that some 30,000 hectares of wheat, maize, sun-flower, technical crop, vegetable cultures, orchards and vineyards in the two counties were completely or partially wrecked. The strong wind, which in some places in the Arad [words indistinct] numerous industrial and farm units. Individual homesteads were also damaged.

In the Bihor County, the floods disrupted the activity of some timber mills, mining units. The Crisu-Negru River damaged a railway bridge, turned down electric poles on several lines, and several houses. The total number of households afflicted in that county is over 400. Because of a landslide, the road traffic at Piatra Craiului on the E-15 international highway is closed and so are a number of county and commune roads.

In the Salaj County, rivulets were reported to have overflown, and in the Teleorman County, the electric current supply to extraction wells was temporarily cut because of a thunderstorm.

At Braila, the wind and thunderstorms damaged some installations of the thermo-electric power station and at the combines of man-made pulp and paper combines. Installations of some economic units in the counties of Gorj, Prahova, Bacau were damaged and the cultures of farm units in various zones of the country were afflicted.

In the afflicted counties, the local party and state bodies mobilized all forces and, with broad support from the population, took action for further floods to be avoided, by consolidating the existing dams, evacuating the cattle and products in the endangered communes and villages.

BRISKI: COUNTRY NEEDS NO 'PROTECTORS,' 'GUARDIANS'

AU231409 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1542 20 Jul 80 p 41

[Nenad Briski commentary: "Yugoslavia and the World: Along the Same Road"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of this week Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, visited Hungary: Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, concluded his visits to Italy, the Vatican and San Marino; and a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet concluded its visit to our country. Belgrade has just been host to Genscher, West German minister for foreign affairs.

All these visits attest to the continuation of Yugoslavia's wide and intensive political and diplomatic activity in the international field and continuity based on foundations laid by President Tito.

It is an irrefutable fact that the world has accepted Yugoslavia's international position as an essential element of stability and equilibrium not only in Europe but also beyond it. For this reason the statements of support for Yugoslavia's independence, territorial integrity and unity made in recent months have been received with attention, although certainly no one cares for Yugoslavia's independence, integrity and unity more than the Yugoslav peoples themselves who have shown that they know how to fight for this, their country's position. At the same time it is clear that Yugoslavia needs no protectors and guardians and that no one would benefit from shifting bloc rivalries to this region; on the contrary. Meanwhile, Yugoslav foreign policy advocates the view that the development of good relations with one country cannot and must not be to the detriment of its relations with any other country. This principle has been always consistently respected.

Yugoslavia has always striven to be active to the maximum possible extent in international relations. As one of the founders of the nonaligned movement, Yugoslavia advocates the view that all countries must make their maximum contribution to finding ways to solve the problems of the international community.

Great attention has been devoted in the truly lively Yugoslav foreign political activity to detente in Europe. Even though the same importance is attached to implementation of all three "baskets," it is especially important to insure that the Madrid CSCE meeting this fall will result in new relaxation of tension and greater trust and that a confrontation between the big powers such as that which spoiled the atmosphere and paralyzed the work at the Belgrade CSCE meeting will be avoided.

In a world burdened by political crises and constant deterioration of the economic situation the meetings in Belgrade, Rome and Budapest were also used to advance bilateral cooperation.

The visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation showed that, although differences continue to exist as a component element of relations (as is, after all, also the case with relations with the other superpower and with many other countries, although these differences need not be an obstacle to cooperation), mutual good will and potential exist for even more successful cooperation on the basis of the known principles incorporated in the Belgrade Declaration and confirmed at the meetings between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev. As the Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's most important foreign trade partner economic relations were also discussed in the talks and it was noted that possibilities exist for their advancement.

Italy also occupies a very important place in Yugoslav foreign trade but economic relations between the two countries are burdened by Yugoslavia's large negative balance.

Yugoslav-Hungarian relations have been developing evenly and stably in the spirit of good neighborliness for years now. This development was also confirmed during the visit of the president of the Federal Executive Council to Budapest. Economic cooperation between the two countries is being implemented more rapidly than it had been anticipated and planned. The total value of trade in the amount of $1.5 billion planned for the 1976-80 period was achieved as early as last year.

[Belgrade TANJUG in Russian at 1000 GMT on 18 July carries the full text of the above NIN article]

STAVREV RECEIVES VISITING PRC DELEGATION

LD231757 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 23 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Vice-Premier Dragoljub Stavrev today received a Chinese study delegation headed by Committee for National Affairs Deputy Chairman Yang Dong Seng. The delegation is getting acquainted with the position of the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia.

During the lengthy and cordial talk, the Chinese delegation was acquainted with the basic characteristics of the constitutional position, composition and work of the Federal Executive Council (Yugoslav Federal Government) and other federation organs and with the role of the constituent republics and autonomous provinces.

MINIC RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR FOR EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

LD231313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Social Council of International Relations, today received Lawrence Eagleburger, the U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia. During their meetings they exchanged views on bilateral relations and on some international questions.

MIJATOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO POLISH, COLOMBIAN LEADERS

Telegram to Jablonski

AU231233 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic:

"On the occasion of the national holiday of the Polish People's Republic I send to you, the friendly Polish people and the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and the people and nationalities of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for new and even greater successes in the socialist construction of your country and for the comprehensive progress and well-being of the Polish people.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere conviction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the SFRY and the Polish People's Republic will continue to develop and be strengthened in the future in the interest of the peoples of our two countries, peace and international cooperation based on equality and socialism."

Congratulations to Turbay

AU221140 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jul (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia:

"It is with great satisfaction that on the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Colombia I send Your Excellency, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and the SFRY peoples and nationalities and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of Colombia and for your personal happiness.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express my conviction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop successfully in the future."

PESIC TALKS WITH INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AT UN

LD240932 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] United Nations, July 24, (TANJUG)--Milorad Pesic, chief Yugoslav delegate to the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Palestine and deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, has had a talk of some length here with Narasimha Rao, chief Indian delegate and minister of external affairs.

Their talk passed in the spirit of traditional friendship and understanding between Yugoslavia and India. Opinions on the present international situation and the nonaligned countries' activities were exchanged. Preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial conference scheduled for January 1981 in New Delhi were particularly discussed. Further, opinions on the so-far course of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Palestine and on possible results were exchanged.

PEKIC MEETS BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER FOR TALKS

LD231956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, July 23, (TANJUG)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro has met with Yugoslav Assistant Foreign Secretary Vojislav Pekic. The further promotion of relations between the two countries and topical international questions were discussed.

IMPROVEMENT IN IMPORT-EXPORT BALANCE REPORTED

LD221824 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 22 (TANJUG)--In the first half of this year Yugoslavia exported goods to the value of 77.9 billion dinars (one U.S. dollar--about 27 dinars), and imported goods to the value of 139.8 billion dinars.

Compared with the corresponding period of the last year, export was higher by 32 per cent, and import by 8 per cent.

The six-month foreign trade balance sheet, especially when export is involved, is [words indistinct] rather satisfactory, for, if the factor of increase in foreign trade prices is eliminated, Yugoslav exports really rose by 12 per cent, and imports were by the same percentage below the first six months of 1979. Yugoslavia now covers 57 percent of its purchases abroad with goods exports, which is by 10 per cent over one year ago.

More than a half of Yugoslav exports in this year consist of materials for remanufactures--40.8 billion dinars, followed by consumer goods on the second--24.3 billion, and means of production on the third place--12.7 billion dinars.

On the import list materials for remanufacture are also on the top--94.7 billion dinars. During the first half of this year Yugoslavia spent 30.5 billion dinars on import of means of production, which is by 13 per cent below the corresponding period of the last year. Purchase of consumer goods increased by 4 per cent, with these imports amounting to the value of 14.5 billion dinars.

Industrial production in the country, according to official statistical data, rose by 4.5 per cent in the first half of this year, which is near to the plan. Increase in production was recorded in all the Yugoslav republics and provinces.

BORBA REPORTS STATEMENT BY EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PRESIDENT

AU230916 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG)--During my visit to your country I had talks with a majority of high Yugoslav officials and I want to point out that the European Community and Yugoslavia share a certain number of common aspirations, Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, said at the conclusion of her visit to Yugoslavia.

According to her, both the European Community and Yugoslavia attach great importance to the development of mutual relations, which were discussed with the Yugoslav officials. The European Parliament, Simone Veil said, attaches precisely the same importance as Yugoslavia to the implementation of the agreements concluded between the European Community and Yugoslavia. The situation in which the Yugoslav workers working in the community countries find themselves, the need for regulating their appropriate social position and the problem of transfer of technology between the community and Yugoslavia were discussed during the talks. She expressed the hope that the relations in the fields of economics, scientific and cultural cooperation between the community and the SFRY would be further developed.

As regards the international situation, the problems that worry the European Community are often the same problems that worry Yugoslavia, Veil said. This is true whether it is a question of detente which can be realized only through a recognition of the independence of Europe as a whole in relation to any kind of hegemony or a question of the need to establish a better north-south dialogue or a question of special attention that must be devoted to the developing countries. Simone Veil concluded by stating that the exchange of views with the Yugoslav leaders shows that among other things the European Parliament can contribute to insuring that greater attention is devoted to these questions.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION COOPERATION

LD231918 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 23 Jul 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 23, (TANJUG)--Preparations for the fifth meeting of the coordinating bureau of the pool of nonaligned countries' news agencies, to be held in Managua, August 18 through 20, were the subject of a report submitted today at a session of the Yugoslav Government's Commission for Coordination of Yugoslavia's International Cooperation in the Field of Information.

The meeting, which will be chaired by the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, will consider joint actions and cooperation of non-aligned countries' news agencies in keeping with the decisions of the sixth non-aligned summit.

The Yugoslav Government's commission also adopted a report of the Yugoslav delegation which recently participated in the meeting in Baghdad of the non-aligned countries' intergovernmental coordinating committee for the sector of information. Also discussed was the course of preparations for the second conference of non-aligned countries' broadcasting organizations, to be held in early September in Sierra Leone.

RABRENOVIC REVIEWS POLICY ON UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS

AU231130 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1541 13 Jul 80 pp 12-13

[Scepan Rabrenovic article: "Development Policy: Who Remains Among the Underdeveloped Ones"]

[Excerpts] After almost 1 year of discussion in the federal social councils and at sessions of the Federal Executive Council, the debate on the extent to which a republic or province is developed or not is moving to the SFRY assembly. A few days ago, the delegates were given a draft decision on objective criteria and indicators for the determination of the level of economic development of republics and provinces.

This title, which does not say anything to the uninitiated, heads voluminous and well-documented materials in which it is easy to notice how much a republic or province is developed. On the basis of these data, the delegates should decide by the end of the year whether the three republics shall remain in the "underdeveloped club," in addition to the Province of Kosovo, or whether any of them shall have to leave it.

Different Times--Different Policies

Let us recall: Until now, the republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro, in addition to the Province of Kosovo, had a right to the resources of the fund for stimulating accelerated development. In the past 5 years, the resources for this fund were provided by an allocation of 1.97 percent of the social product of the social economy.

It is estimated in the fund that in this way, about 80 billion dinars will be collected in 5 years, of which sum Kosovo receives 37.1 percent, Bosnia-Hercegovina 30.6 percent, Macedonia 21.6 percent and Montenegro 10.7 percent.

The discussion in the federal social councils was frank and sometimes emotional, but the overall concept and belief that the intervention of the community is still necessary in order to reduce the development level differences among the several regions were never questioned. This of course does not mean that this intervention should strive for some ideal equality in development. Such an equality in which everybody would be the same, it was stressed, is impossible to achieve, for it does not depend on the volume of funds alone, but also on many other things: for instance, on how a person works.

Challenge for Debate

It is known that the level of utilization of capacities as well as the productivity of labor are not the same everywhere, and no development policy in the world can reconcile all these differences.

The discussions so far have not bypassed the complexity of the present economic situation which, in addition to all the "domestic" issues, is also burdened by large expenses for oil purchases and by the elimination of the consequences of the Montenegro earthquake.

It will not be possible to avoid all these matters in the assembly debate, either. Nevertheless it seems that this debate will have two specific challenges. The first is to provide an answer to the question of whether the present way of collecting funds for the stimulation of accelerated development of the underdeveloped regions agrees with the present level of socioeconomic relations. The second: What is actually the level of development of all those that have been receiving "grants" from the fund so far?

Judging by the decisions so far, neither those who give nor those who receive money are satisfied. The former are not satisfied because they do not see how the money is spent, and the latter because they believe that money alone is not enough. They repeat the well-known Eastern saying: "If you want to feed a man once, give him a fish. If you want to feel him for all time, teach him to fish."

Nobody Satisfied

Everybody agrees that "fishing" is the best policy, but precisely this has been omitted. There has been no pooling of resources and association of labor between the economies of the developed and undeveloped regions or there has been so little of it that it has been insignificant in influencing the development policy. All this happened when it is known that the rules of the fund allow a portion of the resources--amounting to 20 percent--to be invested in undeveloped regions on the basis of pooling, in which case the obligation of direct allocation is reduced. Klime Corbe, director of the fund, told us a few days ago that only 0.3 percent of those 20 percent have been pooled.

Everybody is agreed that development will not be more harmonious without pooling, regardless of the amount of resources.

An obligation was undertaken 5 years ago that objective criteria should be worked out on the true level of development of a republic or province, instead of the criteria being set almost by guesswork. This obligation has been fulfilled: The Federal Institute for Social and Economic Planning has prepared abundant documentation on the basis of a uniform methodology, so that now it is really known where one stands.

Borderline Value

On the basis of these data and of the discussion so far, the federal institute set three criteria with the help of which it should be determined how much a region is developed. They are: the per-capita social product of the entire economy; the level of employment in the social sector indicated by the number of employed per 1,000 people (or per 1,000 active people); and the value of active fixed assets, at cost, per capita (or per active inhabitant). A fourth auxiliary criterion has also been set: the ability of the social economy for expanded reproduction per capita.

It is proposed that a special borderline value be set for each criterion, and that a so-called transitional period be introduced, during which the several regions would have the status of underdevelopment; however, the period would end when an agreed borderline value is reached.

If for instance, the "borderline value" were to be set at 70 percent of the average development level of the country (of course, taking all the criteria into account) the underdeveloped communes of Yugoslavia would have a population of 8,077,900 of whom Bosnia-Hercegovina would account for 2,536,700, Montenegro 277,000, Croatia 1,054,200, Macedonia 880,800, Slovenia 35,700, Serbia without provinces 2,059,800, Kosovo 1,243,800, but no inhabitant of Vojvodina would live in such a commune.

This of course is only one of the indicators of level of development of the republics and provinces. In deliberations before a decision is taken, the delegates will consider all the causes which influence the lagging of a region.

UNION PRESIDENCY MEMBER CALLS FOR ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD232002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1145 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 23, (TANJUG)--Personal earnings in Yugoslavia are strictly within the range defined by the policy of economic stabilization. This, however, is not quite the case with other forms of consumption, especially the investments Rade Gales, member of the Yugoslav Trade Union Presidency, has said in an interview to TANJUG.

Gales warned that the pluralism of self-management interests in Yugoslavia "calls for a considerably higher degree of effectiveness in harmonizing these interests and in their becoming the genuine expression of the common interest". Within this context, he noted that the executive authorities still influence the taking of key decisions and that this makes it more difficult for the associated labour to assume greater responsibility for economic trends in the country.

N. Gales also assessed that the executive bodies are not efficient enough in the implementation of the agreed policy.

Economic stabilization represent the key interest for the working class, Gales underlined, and the trade unions will consistently fight for its implementation. "The most important for the trade unions", said Gales, "is that they do not adopt demagogic positions and bring into question the implementation of certain measures just because these raise difficulties for some enterprises".

The trade unions are actively included in the self-management trends, he said, above all the struggle for the more productive and effective work and the building up of new social relations, which is crucial for the Yugoslav development.

Rade Galeb said that the trade unions are actively preparing for the coming, third congress of Yugoslav self-managers (the first was held in 1957, in Belgrade, and the second in 1971, in Sarajevo). The preparations will gain in scope in autumn, and will include the entire working class of Yugoslavia.

DRAGOSAVAC DISCUSSES SECURITY, PREVENTION OF SUBVERSION

AU231730 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Zivojin Jerotijevic report]

[Text] Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Marija Todorovic, executive secretary in the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, have visited Smederevo. After talks with the economic and political aktiv on the socioeconomic development of the commune and the political situation in the Smederevo commune, the guests visited some industrial projects under construction and then had a meeting with the members of the youth labor brigades working on the federal youth labor action "Smederevo metallurgical combine 80."

Full agreement has been achieved in our country between the young generation and socialism, Dusan Dragosavac stressed in his speech addressing the youth brigade members at the Seven SKOJ [Yugoslav Communist Youth Union] Secretaries camp. Zivojin Jertojevic reports:

Having conveyed to the youths the greetings of the LCY Central Committee and having wished them full success in their labor, sociopolitical, cultural and sports activities, Dusan Dragosavac stressed that the youth labor actions are a part of the continuity of our revolution, (?a contribution of the younger) generation to the socialist building of the country and a strong factor in the strengthening of brotherhood and unity. Pointing out the tasks of all the people, and especially youth, in strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection, the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said among other things:

[Begin Dragosavac recording] You know that various hostile (?elements) abroad strive to carry out various activities in our country, too, including terrorist subversive actions. Thanks on the one hand to the ability of our national defense, ranging from the army to the security organs, but on the other to the vigilance of our people and self-protection, too, we have succeeded in preventing their activities. We continue to be firmly determined to prevent these activities, firmly determined in our country. [as heard] You know that we are an open country. There are many people in our country, apart from the tourists who arrive in large numbers, such as various people who are studying in our country--ranging from military schools to colleges--or working, and so forth. We shall further develop and expand all this. However, we shall not allow anybody--for there have been attempts to create some sort of, so to speak, battlefields in our country, too, like the ones created in some other countries. [sentence as heard]

Precisely because of all of this, because of our adherence to principles, as well as because of the progress shown in all the sectors, Yugoslavia is esteemed and respected.

Precisely because our system is such and has developed, Tito was able to become esteemed as a statesman and esteemed in the international workers movement and respected in the world in general. Of course now--he was able to be esteemed because he was a part of the revolution, linked with it--now that he is no longer, we continue this revolution. In this way, with our work, we denied all those various speculations that linked everything exclusively to Tito personally and predicted the ruin of Yugoslavia after his passing. In general, we denied them with the discipline and consciousness of our working people during his illness, at the time of his death and afterwards, but of course we have the great obligation to protect and further defend all this.

In this respect youth has a great task both in all-people's defense and self-protection to be, so to say, the chief force; for we are convinced that we are building a society which, of course, is far from being perfect, but is a society of socialism with a future. [end recording]

EXPECT 'MOVES AT OTHER LEVELS' AFTER REPLACEMENT OF VRATUSA

AU230753 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 4-5 Jul 80 p 15

[Gojko Marinkovic commentary: "Precedent"]

[Text] Explaining a few days ago the decision to replace the first man of the republican government, that is, to propose that Janez Zemljaric replace Dr Anton Vratusa in that position, Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, explained that what was involved in this connection was not any ideological or political disagreement but rather the need to seek those cadres for the tasks concerned who will perform them more effectively. We are not taking sufficiently into consideration the fact that different situations require different people, and now we need an Executive Council that will primarily effectively carry out what we have agreed upon.

This move is certainly unprecedented in our political practice for, as we see it, it has happened that someone is leaving his high position even before the expiration of his term of office without anyone talking about a replacement in this connection. Use of the constitutional allowance of changing the president of the republican government during the period of his term ofcffice, since it is not written anywhere that people must be tied to their functions for precisely 4 years, was made in this connection. If the situation requires a greater amount of operational work, let us choose the people who are better for operational tasks.

This change at the head of the Slovene government has come as a surprise to many, knowing what social prestige Dr Vratusa enjoys, and the explanation of this move has been an even greater surprise. This is a consequence of the old concepts and views about political functions. And Popit clearly explained what is involved here.

The fact that Dr Vratusa will assume a new function in the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia shows that it is not a question of dismissal and mistrust.

This means that we must understand this kind of move precisely as it is and that we can expect such moves also at other levels and in other communities and that they will cease to represent precedents. The Slovene example provides sufficient incentive in this respect.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY HOLDS SESSION

LD231742 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Sarajevo--At a session chaired by Raif Dizdarevic, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed the current international situation and the international position of our country, with particular reference to relations with the neighboring countries. The Presidency also analyzed the state of preparations for all-people's defense of the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina in 1979 and passed decisions on the awarding of all-people's defense and social self-protection medals.

Considering the international situation, the Presidency stressed that it continues to be contradictory and burdened by the crisis in political and economic relations. The Presidency stressed that in this situation the involvement of nonaligned countries in the search for the solutions which would return the world to the policy of relaxation, negotiation and active peaceful coexistence is of exceptional significance and has become more necessary than ever before.

The Presidency supported the efforts being made in this connection by our country through its intensified foreign political activity, reflected among other things in a series of recent meetings and contacts, which testified to the world's great interest in the active role played by Yugoslavia in the struggle for peace, international cooperation on an equal footing and the democratization of international relations in general.

The Presidency considered the course of preparations for the UN General Assembly special session on international economic questions and for the forthcoming Conference on European Security and Cooperation to be held in Madrid. It positively assessed our activity aimed at establishing the new international economic order and achieving the full affirmation of the universality of the policy of relaxation and the principle of indivisibility of peace.

In considering Yugoslavia's relations with its neighbors, the Presidency noted that our country, by following the policy agreed at Comrade Tito's initiative at the session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium in Karadjordjevo, has significantly promoted cooperation and relations with its neighbors, thus strengthening its international position still further.

Proceeding from the fact that the policy toward neighbors and the relations with these countries are the common concern, interest and responsibility of all the republics and provinces, the Presidency examined and positively appraised the contribution made by Bosnia-Hercegovina to the successful development of our relations with neighboring countries and adopted conclusions on measures which should be taken for their further promotion.

In this connection the view that special attention should be paid to the further promotion of comprehensive economic cooperation with the neighboring countries was expressed. The Presidency adopted the attitude that this policy of cooperation should also be seen from the point of view of our need for economic cooperation and that it should be built into the republic's next medium-term plan.

The Presidency considers that Bosnia-Hercegovina should participate even more actively and fully in the development of mutually beneficial cooperation on an equal footing with neighboring countries and insists on the speedy preparation, in keeping with the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency, of a complete program of development of cooperation [words indistinct].

At this session the Presidency also considered and adopted reports on the state of preparations for all-people's defense and on the state of territorial defense preparations in the republic.

LOCAL TELEVISION PROGRAM PLANNED FOR BELGRADE

AU230820 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 80 p 14

[J.K. report]

[Summary] "Belgrade, 14 July--Belgrade will shortly get its own regional television program. In discussions about this program, which have been going on intensively for 18 months, 'the ground has been cleared' and innumerable difficulties have been resolved. Now there is no more trouble about the channel and equipment, and studio B and Belgrade television are interested in making a Belgrade program."

The delegates of the information section of the Belgrade City SAWP Conference have adopted a platform for the work of Belgrade regional television program. Its founder will be the SAWP city conference or the city assembly, and the funds will come from the program companies and from society. The question of program making remains unresolved. Studio B has agreed with the proposal that studio B and Belgrade television should prepare the program jointly, but Belgrade television has not decided yet.

BRIEFS

SPANISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on 2 July received in Belgrade a study delegation of the PCE headed by (Carlos Alphonso Saldivar), member of the Executive Committee of the PCE Central Committee. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 80 p 8 AU]

JOINT COMPANY WITH EGYPT--Sarajevo, 5 July (TANJUG)--The Egyptian Valves Co (EVCO), whose main office will be in Cairo, will be the first joint enterprise in Egypt formed by Yugoslav and Egyptian experts. This Energoinvest factory will produce fittings--slide valves, valves and high-pressure covers capable of withstanding pressures of 150 to 300 pounds in openings of 8 to 10 inches. The plant's annual production will be 2,000 tons and the value of production some $6 million. The sale of products of the future Energoinvest factory in Cairo is ensured on the Egyptian market because fittings are not produced in Egypt. The new factory, the construction which will begin before the end of the year, will initially employ some 170 workers, among whom there will be a number of Energoinvest experts. Some $6 million will be invested in the construction of the fittings plant, of which an eighth will be provided by Energoinvest of Sarajevo and the remaining sum by Egyptian companies and banks. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 80 p 3 AU]

SWISS PROGRESSIVES VISIT--Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks in Belgrade on 30 June with members of a study group of progressive organizations of Switzerland visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Presidium. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jul 80 p 6 AU]